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The National Society, Daughters of The American Revolution

The Objects of this Society are

(1) To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

*The D. A. R. Magazine is the Society's Official
Publication. It stands*

For love of Country.

For service to the Country.

For unswerving loyalty to the Government.

For inculcating these principles in the children, both native and foreign born.

For encouraging the study of American history.

. . . . To the student
of history the remarkable
features of our Confederate stamps
should have a direct appeal.

—REMINDERS OF A
LOST CAUSE



Published through courtesy of August Dietz

THE GENERAL ISSUES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Reminders of a Lost Cause

STANLEY KING

THE recent discovery of several blocks of unused United States stamps of the 1857 issue, notably the 12c black, 30c orange and 90c blue has again demonstrated the possibility of locating valuable documents in out-of-the-way and unexpected places; in fact it brought to mind very forcibly my "find" of an unusual envelope, bearing a stamp in each corner, a "prisoner's letter" among my grandfather's Civil War correspondence.

To the collector of our American stamps, none have a greater lure than the "covers" bearing the postage issues of the Confederacy. As a general thing, while unused stamps of the Confederate States are fairly abundant, envelopes (covers) with the canceled stamp upon them are not common, a condition due perhaps to the delayed recognition of their value by owners or inheritors of war-time letters. For instance, a correspondent of mine stated that she had kept all family letters from 1861-65, but destroyed the

envelopes, deeming them a nuisance!

To the student of history as well as to the stamp collector, the remarkable features of our Confederate stamps should have a direct appeal. They were produced by practically every method of printing known at the time: the local issues from woodcuts or type; the Government issues, lithographed, typographed and engraved from both copper and steel. They bore the likenesses of great Americans who belonged to both North and South. These likenesses appeared simultaneously on the stamps of the nation with which the Confederacy was engaged in conflict. Some of them were printed in England, the only American stamps ever printed outside of our country. They bore the portrait of Jefferson Davis—the first and only time a *living* American has been honored by having his likeness on an *American* stamp.

On March 6, 1861, President Davis appointed John H. Reagan of Texas, a former judge and United States Con-

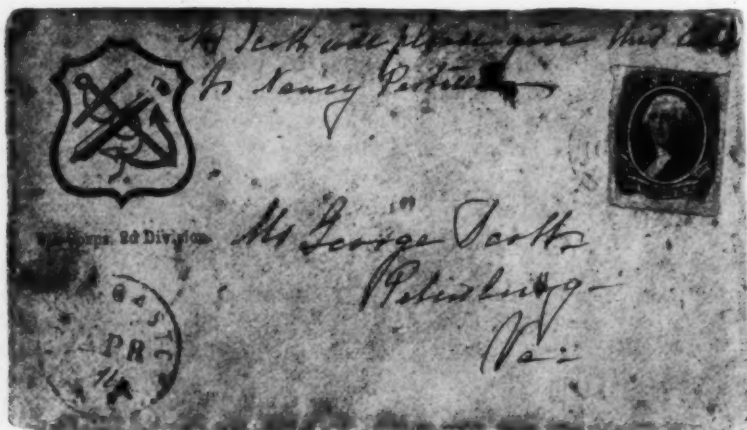


A PRISONER'S LETTER

This letter was sent under Flag of Truce from the Federal prison at Point Lookout, Md., to the Confederate lines, postage being paid by the U. S. stamp in right hand corner and the Confederate stamp carried it to its destination. Published through the courtesy of Mr. H. B. Forbes, Jr.

gressman, Postmaster General of the Confederate States. Under his direction the post-office department, almost from its commencement, fulfilled the provision of the Constitution of the new government by being self-sustaining and in the latter years of its existence returned a profit to the Confederate treasury, an accomplishment which few postal administrations can boast even today, and all the more remark-

able when we consider this work was carried on in the midst of one of the most terrible conflicts of modern times. It is interesting to note how this unprecedented feature of the Confederate postal administration — its economy — was accomplished. The letter rate of 3c was raised to 5c and later to 10c. The railroads patriotically agreed to greatly lower their rates for carrying mail and to accept Confederate bonds in payment. Later the blockade did away with expensive mail steamship contracts. There was no local delivery or registry service, and President Davis even vetoed a bill providing for the free delivery of newspapers to the soldiers in the field. The franking



A LETTER TO A SOLDIER'S SWEETHEART, BEARING THE 20c STAMP
Owned by Mr. H. A. Robinette of Washington.

privilege, which is usually a staggering burden, was abolished for all branches of the new government, excepting only the post-office department. This latter feature had its damaging effects, however, for it was found that the practical result of thus taxing the agents of the government was to drive them out of the service, or cause them to omit the discharge of their most important duties, in order to avoid the expense of paying the postage on their communications.*

Throughout his whole administration, Reagan's greatest difficulty was procuring stamps. Within a short time after his appointment, and before the outbreak of actual hostilities, bids for furnishing suitable postage stamps were asked for, and several beautiful designs were submitted, practically all

* Report, Nov., 1861. Confederate Postmaster General.



A U. S. STAMPED ENVELOPE CONVERTED INTO AN OFFICIAL CONFEDERATE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ENVELOPE

of them, however, being from Northern firms. President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers and the beginning of actual warfare, however, cut off any possibility of obtaining stamps in "the enemy country."

From March until October, 1861, the postmaster general made diligent efforts to obtain stamps, but his attempts seemed doomed to failure, for nowhere in the Southern States could be found a person or firm equipped to produce them in quantity and of such quality as to adequately guard against counterfeiting. Another difficulty en-

countered was due to the flood of private notes of small denomination, issued in large quantities by persons, banks and corporations, which had driven the coin of the country out of circulation, so that the public could not pay postage, except through open-



AN OFFICIAL ENVELOPE USED BY THE CONFEDERATE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT



ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO GEN. CLARKE, RICHMOND
This envelope has the drop letter rate—2c. Covers with this stamp rare.
Owned by Mrs. Theodore Pickett.

ing an account at the post office by depositing bills of fairly large denomination.

In consequence of these obstacles we have a period of almost a year during which business was carried on without stamps. Many postmasters used the expedient honored by the precedent established before the first official United States stamps of 1847; that of issuing their own stamps, good for the prepayment of postage at their offices. These "postmaster's provisionals" range all the way from crude woodcuts, as those of Grove Hill, Ala., hand stamp, Chapel Hill, N. C., typeset, Pleasant Shade, Va., to elaborate lithographs, as illustrated by the rather handsome stamps of Mobile, Ala. Most of these stamps were printed in the local newspaper or printing office, or stamped by hand, using the postmark stamp. Gonzales, Tex., has the distinction of using the colored labels of the local bookseller and stationer, as postage stamps. Owing to the crude character of these makeshifts they have been counterfeited, and, where the original plates existed, have been occasionally reprinted by the unscrupulous, and many a stamp collector has been keenly disappointed by having a cherished gem of his col-

lection branded a "fake."

The Confederate government-issued stamps probably appeared, if we take the evidence of the earliest dated cancellations, on October 16, 1861, and were first distributed to post offices near which large bodies of troops were congregated. The stamps

bore a three-quarter likeness of President Jefferson Davis, and were lithographed by Hoyer and Ludwig of Richmond. These 5c stamps were green in color and, due to the inexperience of the designer, Hoyer, the method of printing, and the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory supplies of ink and paper, were crude and unattractive in appearance. Later the same firm lithographed a 10c stamp, bearing the portrait of Thomas Jefferson, and a 2c stamp for the drop-letter rate, depicting Andrew Jackson. There is little doubt that the designer copied both of these portraits from United States stamps then current.

In July, 1862, due to the inflation of the currency, the postage rate for letters was increased to 10 cents. New stamps were not issued, however, but the color of the green 5c Davis stamp was changed to blue and the 10c Jefferson appeared in a beautiful rose color. These stamps were in use but a short time, and are rather scarce.

The lithographed stamps were always regarded by the postal officials as a temporary expedient and General Reagan never ceased his efforts to obtain engraved steel plates from which to print stamps. Realizing the impossibility of obtaining such plates from



CONFEDERATE POSTMASTER STAMP OF PLEASANT SHADE, VA.

One of the rarest of the Confederate Postmasters (Hind Collection). Published through the courtesy of Mr. H. L. Lindquist, Editor of *Stamps*.

within the Confederate States, the postmaster general determined to obtain the needed supplies from England. When Maj. Benjamin Ficklin, confidential agent, was sent abroad to buy needed military and other supplies, he was further instructed to procure engraved steel plates and also a quantity of stamps. The major left some time in October, 1861, reached England safely, and while in London made arrangements with the firm of Thomas De La Rue and Company (which is still engaged in the business of printing stamps) for the manufacture of plates and the printing of a large quantity of stamps.

The De La Rue stamps have the most interesting history of all of the Confederates. Let us call them the "blockade runners," and then conjure the mystery, danger and adventure which that name implies. From the

earliest days of the war the superior Federal Navy had encircled the South by sea, ruining the cotton trade upon which Southern leaders had relied so much in winning the war, and calling a new and highly profitable business into being. Many of us are familiar with stories of the bold and reckless blockade runners, stealing in and out of the ports of Wilmington, Charleston or Mobile, under cover of fog or darkness and more often than not, under the very nose of the enemy fleet. Such a blockade runner was Captain Wilkinson of the Confederate Navy, daring skipper of the Steamer *Robert E. Lee*, which vessel while under his command brought not only most of the De La Rue stamps and plates from England, but also over \$2,000,000 in gold to the Confederacy. Not all of the English printed stamps reached their destination safely, however, for a shipment of over 4,000,000, together with a valuable cargo of munitions of war and



AN IRREGULAR BLOCK OF 8 "BLOCKADE RUNNERS" These are the only American stamps ever printed in a foreign country. Owned by Mrs. James Loughborough.



LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

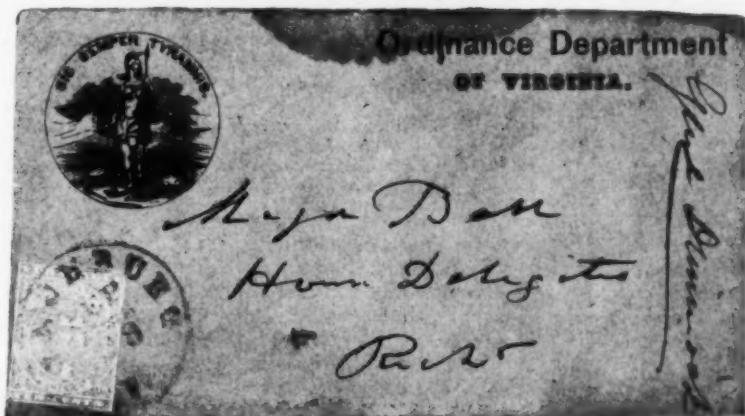
On the reverse of the "cover" is written a request that Mr. Stevens use his influence to have a "Mother's son" discharged from the army

medical supplies, carried by the ship *Bermuda*, fell into the hands of the Federals when that vessel was captured off the coast of the Bahamas. Despite the fact that the *Bermuda* was flying the British flag when captured, her cargo betrayed her, and after being taken to Philadelphia, was decreed to be a lawful prize by the Federal Court, and the stamps, according to the record, were reduced to paper pulp and sold.

In addition to the 5c blue stamp, the De La Rue Company prepared plates and stamps of 1c denomination bearing the portrait of Calhoun, which were never put to postal use. Plates for the values 2c and 10c, by altering the notations of value on the other stamps were made, but no stamps were ever printed from them, and therein lies another interesting story. Reprints of this 10c stamp were long known by collectors, as the plates had been obtained as souvenirs by Union soldiers and others, but the 2c plate was believed lost until the year 1926,

when it was discovered in the attic of a Louisiana farmhouse. It is now in the possession of Mr. August Dietz of Richmond, Va.

In 1862 the firm of Archer and Daly of Richmond secured the contract, their first stamps being printed from the London plates. Early in the following year, this firm produced the first engraved Confederate stamps, so that Reagan's long struggle to obtain them was successful. The new stamps were of 10c denomination, blue in color, bore the profile portrait of President Davis, copied from a marble bust, and were printed from copper plates. At the same time a similar 10c stamp appeared, except that a different bust was used in the design, and the value was spelled out—Ten Cents. It is said that the President served as an unwitting model for the bust in this engraving, for it was the work of a sculptor who attended the same church as Mr. Davis, but spent his time during the services in studying his subject's fea-



A JEFFERSON 10c STAMP WAS REQUIRED ON THIS ENVELOPE, THOUGH IT DOUBTLESS REPRESENTS "OFFICIAL BUSINESS"

Owned by H. A. Robinette of Washington, D. C.

tures. The stamp remained in circulation but a short time, however, for someone called attention to the resemblance of this portrait of Jefferson Davis to the likeness of Abraham Lincoln—enough to doom the stamp, when we consider the sentiment of the Southerners at that time.

Later in 1863 steel plates were prepared, the same general design as that of the copper plates was used for the 10c stamp, and a new value, 20c, printed in green, bearing the portrait of Washington was put into circulation. The higher value was primarily intended for use as fractional currency rather than postage, for by this time coin had almost entirely disappeared. During the later stages of the war, Texas and Arkansas were practically cut off from the rest of the Confederacy, and when a shortage of 10c stamps developed in that territory, we find the 20's cut in half, each half being used to prepay a letter.

The dire straits to which the people of the South were driven during the closing days of the war were reflected

by the envelopes of the period. The shortage of paper caused letter writers to unfold the envelopes, turn them inside out and use them again and again, until they fell apart. Handbills, ledger sheets, wrapping paper, and even wall paper with its gay designs and colors turned inward, were the fashionable stationery of '65. Stamps, with their gum probably worn off by handling as change, were stuck on the letters with molasses, or even sewed on with needle and thread. Necessity is indeed the mother of invention!

The Civil War was an ordeal by fire from which we emerged a greater nation. Its bitterness is forgotten, and we recognize today the greatness of the leaders of both sides and unite in honoring them. Who knows—some day the portraits of Lee and Davis may yet adorn our United States stamps.

The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to "Blockade Running During the Civil War" by Francis C. P. Bradlee, and more particularly to "The Postal History of the Confederate States of America" by August Dietz. He also wishes to express his appreciation to Mr. Dietz, Mr. H. L. Lindquist, Mr. H. B. Forbes, Jr., Mr. H. A. Robinette, Mrs. Theodore Pickett, and Mrs. James Loughborough for their courteous permission for the illustrations herewith reproduced.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S MESSAGE

(Repeated by Request)

THE WRITTEN WORD

*The power of the written word for good or ill
Is yours in trust—the artist, if you will—
To build, to teach, encouragement to give,
Nor lose the chance to have a good word live.—E.S.M.*

IT IS absurd to say the art of letter writing is either forgotten or dead. Like everything else it has become different. But a dictated letter can be as beautiful in thought and composition as a written one, and in this day of time pressure it should be better through freedom of thought, unhampered by labor of actual penmanship.

In midsummer months we pause in our activities. This brings time for thoughtful letter writing in preparation for the work of the year.

Far from being a lost art, letters are an industry in themselves, pulsating a business or an organization. At once salesmen, spokesmen and questioners, the typed pages are immediate reflections of the writer, who, therefore, should take pride in the product before sending.

In organization work a letter may construct a whole program, may inspire purposeful endeavor, or, thoughtlessly, it may result otherwise.

Committee activities necessitate many letters. Your correspondence, therefore, is worthy of minute detail and careful consideration, for the best interests of the Society depend on it.

Be constructive, patient, kind and helpful. Problems may take several letters—each should be a suggestive solution—results will be the rewards.

Chairmen of large committees, which cover a wide area, should endeavor to make every member glad to receive a letter. And likewise, a committee member may write so that the chairman will be inspired in her leadership. A committee letter requires accuracy as to subject matter, no deviation from the main point, brevity, and essential facts only. Endeavor to convey the same thought you would in a personal interview.

Never is a strong word; yet well to use as one of caution. *Never* mail a letter you would not care to receive!—nor file one you would not wish read! The Golden Rule is pertinent to letter writing as in other of life's activities.

Create situations where personal handwriting or letterheads will be welcome, and anticipated—avoid the opposite.

The art of answering is an art indeed, for by replies will judgments be passed.

Always place yourself in the position of the recipient, and after a letter is written, read it over and judge if you would be pleased to receive it yourself.

Avoid writing hastily in answer to a critical letter or one you do not like. The author has perhaps written while experiencing some emotion other than normal. Serious consequences may result unless restraint is used. Wait—not too long—but long enough to weigh the subject matter and choice of words. Necessity may demand constructive criticism; but offer it kindly. Do not employ words that hurt; they cannot be erased or recalled, and seldom explained. As you do not have to recall that which you do not say—so you need never regret that which you do not write.

A fine letter has personality and character. And every letter is an opportunity for friendship.

This power was well appreciated by the legislatures of the New England Colonies, which in May and June, 1773, appointed committees for correspondence in their several bodies. This Committee of Correspondence became a vital factor in the development of the security and safety of the Colonies.

Words are a power for good constructive work, for friendly feeling, and the safety of the Society.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA.

The Federal City

H. P. CAEMMERER

Secretary, National Commission of Fine Arts

FROM the days of Presidents Washington and Jefferson, when the city had its origin, is a period of less than 150 years, yet during this time the Nation has grown from a little Republic of 3,000,000 people residing in thirteen States along the Atlantic Coast, to more than 120,000,000 people in 48 States, extending over a vast domain 3,000 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and today the United States with its territorial possessions is the greatest Republic that has ever existed, past or present.

It was designed by the "Fathers of our Country" that this Republic should have a permanent home and a permanent seat of government. They came to this conclusion after having met in eight different cities and towns during the formation of the Union. President Washington was wont to call the new city the Federal City, but even during his administration the city was named Washington to commemorate him who had done so much to establish the new Republic, and who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

In the convention which framed the Constitution, over which George Washington presided, James Madison had secured the adoption of a paragraph providing, among the powers of Congress, that Congress is "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance

of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States. . . ." The question of locating the National Capital forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the United States, and the fact that the city was located on the banks of a navigable stream, amidst a cluster of hills, covered with beautiful trees, at the gateway of the South, and near to many of the historic places of interest of Colonial times, has contributed much to the beauty of Washington and the great interest of the American people in it.

The location of the National Capital on the banks of the Potomac River was the result of a compromise; the South was apprehensive lest the commercial and industrial interests of the North should attain a preponderating influence in the Government. The North regarded a sound fiscal system as essential to the stability of the new Nation. An agreement, fostered by Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, provided that the Capital should be located in the southern section of the country and that the general Government should assume the debts incurred by the States in the War of the Revolution (which at that time amounted to the "enormous" sum of \$20,000,000).

By the Act of July 16, 1790, Congress placed in the hands of President Washington the exact location of the Capital and the erection of the Federal City, on the upper Potomac, to be ready



CONSTRUCTING THE NEW TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUILDING, 1855

ten years later, in 1800, when Washington did become the seat of government. Of the "ten miles square" selected at the head of navigation of the Potomac River, the State of Maryland ceded about 64 square miles and the State of Virginia about 36 square miles. In March, 1791, President Washington made an agreement here with 19 original proprietors to purchase land for the city proper at £25 an acre.

Washington secured the services of a young French engineer, Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who, like Lafayette and Rochambeau, had served during the Revolutionary War, to lay out the Federal City within the ceded area, between Rock Creek and the Anacostia River, the Potomac River and what is now curved Florida Avenue to the north—a city of 800,000 (the size of Paris of that day)—which should be supplied with ample areas for land-

scape and setting for public buildings with park and park connections, broad avenues radiating from the Capitol and the President's House, and all the other requirements for a model city. L'Enfant was brought up at Versailles, which was planned by LeNotre as a capital city for Louis XIV. Thus the capital city of the United States was planned with full knowledge of the precedents established by the world's greatest master of landscape architecture as connected with public buildings. The L'Enfant Plan was approved by President Washington and submitted to Congress on December 13, 1791. The original plan shows explanatory notes and references by Major L'Enfant, among which he calls attention to the position of the main buildings and squares, the leading avenues, and the plans of intersection of the streets, and their width; the avenues were to be 160 feet wide.



EARLY VIEW OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, SHOWING THE JEFFERSON POPLARS

Washington and Jefferson, in selecting the design for the Capitol and the President's House, established a style of architecture for the capital city based on classical precedents—a style familiar to the American colonists both North and South. This style has been followed generally in the erection of Government buildings, and the occasional departures from it have been regretted. The corner stone of the Capitol was laid by George Washington on September 18, 1793. The first session of Congress (the sixth Congress) convened in Washington in November, 1800. President Washington selected the site for the White House and lived to see the building fairly completed. President and Mrs. John Adams were the first occupants of the White House, in 1800, when the officials of the Government and 136 clerks moved from Philadelphia, and Washington became the seat of government.

The daily stage, via Baltimore, left Philadelphia at 8:00 a. m. and arrived in Washington the next day at 5:00 p. m. There were then 16 States in the Union. Now the trip from Philadelphia to Washington is made by air in less than an hour.

Washington developed slowly, unevenly, and with small regard to the niceties of the L'Enfant Plan. In 1800 Washington was a town of 3,000 inhabitants. There were 109 brick houses and 263 frame houses. The accommodations for the Executive employees were by no means complete. Only one Department building was erected, the old State-Treasury building, a plain two-story building of only 30 rooms. The War Department and the Post Office Department went into temporary quarters. Pennsylvania Avenue was a deep morass covered with alder bushes when Congress arrived. President Jefferson manifested



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, 1855-1878

his interest in the "greatest and most historic avenue of the Nation" by planting poplar trees along Pennsylvania Avenue and improving the Avenue so as to be fit for travel.

During several decades to follow Washington was often made the subject of ridicule by visitors from the Continent, yet the plan for the city was never effaced, though some mistakes in it were made. After the War of 1812 the Capitol and the White House were quickly rebuilt, in 1820 the corner stone was laid for the City Hall (the present District Supreme Court Building) and in 1839 the Treasury Department and old Patent Office buildings were begun in the classical style of architecture. The Smithsonian Institution was built on the Mall in 1846. In 1846 that part of the District of Columbia in Virginia was ceded back to that State. Residents of the District living there claimed they were not re-

ceiving their share of improvements. To some the District of Columbia seemed too large for the Capital City.

The corner stone of the Washington Monument was laid on July 4, 1848, attended by three distinguished personages of George Washington's day: Mrs. Alexander Hamilton (then 91 years of age), Mrs. Dolly Madison, and George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted grandson of George Washington. The monument was built to a height of 152 feet and left in an unfinished state from 1855 to 1878, when the work was resumed and completed in 1885.

On July 4, 1851, the corner stone was laid for the enlargement of the Capitol as it is at present. At the ceremony Daniel Webster, orator of the day, visioned the construction of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, which had been suggested by Andrew Jackson. Construction of the Capitol was



WASHINGTON IN 1852

From the contemporary lithograph by E. Sachse, showing the Capitol before the present dome was built

continued during the decade to follow, and was completed at the close of the War Between the States, in 1865, by order of Abraham Lincoln, so great was his faith in the Union.

The War over, the country paused for a brief period to gather its resources, and then began to forge ahead along all lines of activity. Washington received the benefit of the new impulse during the administration of President Grant and the régime of Governor Alexander R. Shepherd, who undertook the task of making a modern city of the straggling town in which the Government had its habitation. Highways were constructed, sewers were laid, many streets were paved and 3,000 gas street lamps were installed to take the place of oil lamps. Also

60,000 trees were planted, many of which are the great and beautiful trees of Washington today. The Centennial Exposition took place in Philadelphia in 1876, to mark a century of progress of the Nation.

In 1893 the World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago. It awakened the American people to the necessity for securing a higher degree of civic beauty. The first American city to feel this impulse was Washington, through the McMillan Park Commission of 1901. The plans of that Commission were based on the L'Enfant Plan and adapted to the entire District of Columbia. The development of the National Capital since then will be described in a subsequent article as The Transformation of Washington.

Population Census Records

C. E. BATSCHELET

Geographer, Bureau of the Census

THE important rôle played by the census records in determining individual family history cannot be overemphasized. From the population schedules are tabulated important data relating to the people and the records are then filed away. However, they are not dead and buried files but rather living sources of information which furnish to thousands very vital and essential personal data.

James A. Garfield said, "The developments of statistics are causing history to be rewritten—statistical inquiry leads him (i. e., the historian) into hovels, homes, workshops, mines, fields, prisons, hospitals and all other places where human nature displays its weakness and strength. In these explorations he discovers the seeds of national growth and decay, and thus becomes the prophet of his generation.

"The chief instrument of American statistics is the census—it should serve the country by making a full and accurate exhibit of the elements of national life and strength—the census is indispensable to modern statesmanship."

The Constitution of the United States requires an enumeration once in ten years as a basis for apportionment in Congress. The modern American census, which collects statistics relating to every important feature of national development, is the outgrowth of that requirement. Beginning with six simple questions relating to population, the amount and scope of the information secured steadily increased

until it became too extensive to be tabulated by hand within a reasonable period. Facts regarding the American census can be obtained by consulting such publications as "History and Growth of the United States Census," "A Century of Population Growth," "American Census Taking," and "The Story of the Census."

The first Census Act was passed at the second session of the First Congress. In accordance with the practice of that period, the task of securing the first enumeration of inhabitants was placed upon the President, whose duties included active supervision of all the routine affairs of Government. In those days even the issuing of a patent, afterwards a mere incident in bureau routine, was a matter for Presidential consideration, requiring a parchment from the State Department, signed by the President, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General. Indeed, all duties which did not clearly devolve upon some department or official of the youthful Republic fell to the President himself.

When the Census of 1790 was taken, Maine was a part of Massachusetts, Kentucky a part of Virginia, and the present States of Alabama and Mississippi parts of Georgia. The present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with part of Minnesota, were known as the Northwest Territory, and the present State of Tennessee, then a part of North Carolina, was soon to be organized as the Southwest Territory.

The gross area of the United States was 820,377 square miles, but the settled area was only 239,935 square miles, constituting about 29 per cent of the total. Western New York was a wilderness, Elmira and Binghamton being but detached hamlets. With the exception of a portion of Kentucky, the territory west of the Allegheny mountains was unsettled and scarcely penetrated. Detroit and Vincennes were so small and isolated as to merit no consideration, and they were not included in the report of the First Census.

There were, moreover, other difficulties which were of serious importance in 1790, but which long ago ceased to be problems in census taking. The boundaries of towns and other minor civil divisions, and even those of counties, were in many cases unknown or not defined at all. The hitherto semi-independent States had been under the control of the Federal Government for so short a time that the different sections had not yet been welded into a harmonious nationality in which the Federal authority should be unquestioned and instructions promptly and fully obeyed. The inhabitants, having no experience with census taking, imagined that some scheme for increasing taxation was involved, and thus to the other difficulties of the assistant marshal was added the caution of the citizen lest he reveal too much of his own affairs. Moreover, in some quarters there was opposition to enumeration on religious grounds, for the Old Testament recorded a most unpleasant account of a venturesome king who brought down the wrath of Heaven by taking a census of the children of Israel—regarded by many as a warn-

ing of possible disaster to the Republic.

The original schedules of the First Census are now preserved in the Census Office. For the most part the headings of the schedules were written in by hand. Indeed, up to and including 1820, the assistant marshals generally used such paper as they happened to have, ruling it, writing in the headings, and binding the sheets together themselves. In some cases merchants' account paper was used, and even the reverse side of wall paper, and now and then the schedules were bound inside of a newspaper.

In consequence of this informal method of requiring the marshals to supply their own blanks, the volumes containing the schedules from 1790 to 1820, inclusive, vary in size from about 7 inches long, 3 inches wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, to 21 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 6 inches thick. Some of the sheets in these volumes are only 4 inches long, and a few are as much as 3 feet in length, necessitating several folds. In some cases leaves have been covered with transparent silk.

The Seventh Census—authorized by the passage of a law drawn with great deliberation—marked the beginning of scientific census inquiry in the United States. In consequence the census of 1850 is known as the first "modern census" of the United States. Then for the first time the census schedule carried the name of every person enumerated; prior to that date the only name on the schedule was that of the head of the family.

The importance of securing nationality was recognized in 1800 by Dr. Timothy Dwight of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Science, who said, "To present and future generations it will

be highly gratifying to observe the progress of population in this country, and to be able to trace the proportion of its increase from native Americans and from foreigners immigrating at successive periods." Unfortunately the Senate did not heed the memorial and did not provide for the return of the foreign-born at the Census of 1800. It was not until half a century later, 1850, that foreign-born persons were first enumerated separately. The Census of 1880 was the first to give the country or state of birth of the parents.

The unsettled condition of the frontier and the unsatisfactory means of travel formerly were a cause of difficulty to the census enumerator. Modern developments, the changing from rural to city, the concentration of industry, and many other factors have eliminated these difficulties, but have added new ones to the enumerators' job, particularly those due to congested living conditions in cities and the shifting of population. Changes in the boundaries of cities, as well as the organizing of new political areas, have caused confusion in the past, and even today the country is not free from these political changes. A survey of the Bureau's records reveals the fact that between 1920 and 1930 approximately 830 changes were made in the boundaries of cities having a population of 10,000 or over. Two hundred and one of the 3,073 counties changed their boundaries, and 4,678 of the 52,000 minor civil divisions were changed, not to mention the changes in wards of cities and the incorporation of new cities and towns. These ever-changing conditions still make enumeration difficult, as it is hard to secure an accurate record of changes due to our demo-

cratic form of government which causes frequent changes in local officials.

All of the population census schedules with the exception of the 1890 schedules and a few missing schedules of other censuses are now bound and filed in safe, fireproof quarters where they can be readily consulted. The schedules for the years 1790 to 1870 are open to the public for inspection. The later records, however, are not accessible to the public and, in accordance with the laws regulating the census, the information which they contain is treated as confidential and is given out only upon the request or with the approval of the persons to whom it relates.

As the names are not indexed but appear on the schedules in the order in which the enumerators made the canvass, the entries cannot be found unless the exact place of abode at the time of the census is known. The records of the Census Bureau will show if any political changes have occurred in the area and also determine the particular schedules that should be examined.

It is interesting to note that these schedules are being used more and more by the general public. Due to the fact that only in recent years has the registration of births from most of the States been satisfactory and that State legislation has multiplied the cases in which the individual is required to establish his age, it is necessary to use the census returns when, as is often the case, no other record is available. The records are now used for retirement, old-age pension, war pensions, working papers, citizenship, passports, settling of estates, insurance annuities, genealogy, etc. Five thousand nine hundred sixty-five visitors

consulted these records in 1932, as compared with 1,976 visitors in 1925, an increase of over 300 per cent. In addition, an office force of approximately 18 people is engaged in answering correspondence pertaining to these records. Sixteen thousand letters were answered in 1932, as compared with 4,700 in 1925. Due to the general use and acceptance of these records, it is essential that the data given the enumerators be correct, yet many conflicting statements are found when comparisons are made of family data for different censuses.

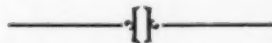
It is of interest to note that in 83 per cent of all searches made the names and records are found. This does not mean, however, that 17 per cent of the population was not enumerated, as, from the thousands of searches made, there is clear evidence that people do not always remember where they were living at the time the census was taken. In many cases the use of directories and subsequent correspondence discloses the fact that they resided in some other place, and a further examination of the schedules shows that they were enumerated.

Constant use and time are leaving their marks on these priceless and irreplaceable records. Many volumes have

been rebound, and many others should be rebound. A number of volumes have been reconditioned, but many others are fast deteriorating. At present 15 volumes are in such a dilapidated condition that it was considered essential to withdraw them from use until they could be reconditioned. The estimated cost of doing this work is about \$8,000, but, unfortunately, the Bureau cannot spend this amount at the present time so that much to the disappointment of visitors and others the volumes cannot be consulted.

The records of the First Census were made readily available for public use in 1907, when the Bureau printed the returns for each State with an alphabetical index of names. These volumes were not distributed gratuitously but were offered for sale and to date there have been reprints made for four of the States. The demand has entirely justified the expense incurred in publishing the records, and it is hoped that the returns for other early censuses will eventually be printed and indexed.

Little did our forefathers realize the great purpose the census records would serve other than the compilation of statistics. Their value is ever increasing and their usefulness yearly becomes more manifest.



AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE DATE

The Rhode Island State Fall Meeting will be held
October 18, 1933, at the Hillsgrove Methodist-
Episcopal Church, Hillsgrove, R. I.

Emergency Legislation

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER

Chairman, National Defense Committee Embodying Patriotic Education

THE Congress of the United States adjourned on June 16, 1933, closing a short but phenomenal session. Congress passed some 16 major acts, almost any one of which would have been regarded as highly revolutionary and unprecedented six months ago. In general these laws have been "permissive" and not "mandatory," giving to President Roosevelt enormous powers without compelling him to use all or anything like all of any of them.

The general welfare clause of the declaration of the purpose of our government, backed by public opinion, has made this legislation acceptable. Disordered unplanned capitalism is unequal to the struggle with the united front of communism.

Economists and big business men have failed to meet this situation and 13,000,000 unemployed, with probably 35,000,000 affected, have patiently awaited a new day.

Many believe that the American worker will never be easy prey for the communist if he receives the consideration and justice which are provided by our constitutional government. He has been patient a long time—the very few uprisings and disorders testify to his self-control and hopefulness. Nearly all of our unemployed belong to those who "have had" and look forward to having again and with greater security. Exceptions to this rule are the more recently arrived foreign born, who should have our utmost thought and

help in realizing the benefits of free government.

To meet the present hopefulness and the confidence which still exists in the ability of the American Constitution to meet all the needs of all time, the present legislative program has been made and carried through. It is to the credit of Congress that it has recognized the claims of emergency as over and above all other considerations.

Such a program could be carried into effect successfully only through delegation of great powers to one individual. The varied provisions, and the elasticity of the laws enacted, give this legislation a chance for success, whereas its temporary character saves the nation from great governmental control. By delegating power to the President, Congress is relieved of the impossible and cumbersome business of considering each step as it may arise, which method would surely prevent the quick action necessary in the present emergency.

Steps have actually been taken with amazing rapidity, and as good results are already being seen, it appears doubtful if any part of the program will have to be carried out in full.

The first bold stroke of declaring all banks closed, and permitting only substantial ones to reopen, called the attention of all people to the true economic condition. The embargo on deportation of gold, thereby going off the gold standard, proclaimed a new era of liberty and freedom. The natural inflation which followed tended to raise

prices. It is hoped that other provisions regarding the control of the currency will not have to be used. Many of them are considered unsound and dangerous while the whole operation requires a steady hand at the helm.

The Emergency Economy Act which followed provided for a balanced budget, the removal of waste and duplication and the limitation of many permanent activities of the government. Many measures for the best good of the whole are injurious to some, and the veterans and civil service employees have suffered in this instance. Every effort is being made to see that those veterans whose disabilities can be traced to service are cared for. Government employees no longer needed in their accustomed places may be transferred to some of the new projects for relief and rehabilitation just as many army officers are being used in the reforestation corps. The budget is balanced as far as the regular activities are concerned, and the new and temporary programs are provided for in various ways.

The Reforestation program enables 275,000 needy or homeless unemployed to receive constructive training and companionship, at the same time building up the great reserve forces of the nation.

This Civilian Conservation Corps staggers the mind with its great future possibilities. Socialistic? Possibly so, but at the will of the people, to meet a great need and for a limited time.

The \$500,000,000 which may be handed to the States for their own relief work should reach every community. It is to be noted that there is no dole from the Federal Government. What it distributes so freely is to go into conservation of resources and man

power and for self-sustaining enterprises. The States may use their amounts for projects of their own or for allocation to the counties for relief—as these counties apply for the same. In this way relief should be administered first hand by those who know conditions.

Needed income has been provided for, through the passage of the Beer Bill, which was expected to produce \$150,000,000. It is now conceded that this will be between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

The next consideration was for the farmer. The Farm Credit Administration Act abolishes the Federal Farm Board and unites all farm credit agencies. It provides for refinancing the farm debt over a long period of time with a low rate of interest. As holders of mortgages may exchange them for Federal Land Bank bonds, the farmer is protected from foreclosure. The rise in prices already apparent has meant little resort to this privilege. The wide powers over production and distribution, and over credit and currency, given to the President are calculated to meet any emergency.

Relief and security is also offered the home owner by protection of his mortgage through refinancing arrangements. The citizen is further protected in the Securities Act by assured publicity as to the value of stocks and bonds. This should prevent repetition of the devastating fraud of the past few years. The "Glass Banking Bill" aims at unity in the banking system and insurance of deposits. Reconstruction is also planned for railroads in the Railroad Transportation Act, which provides for consolidation of roads

and the elimination of duplication and waste.

The Industrial Recovery Act makes provisions so revolutionary in character, drastic in purpose and socialistic in tendency that except for the support of public opinion, due to the real emergency, serious opposition would be expected.

Its Public Works Bill provides the \$3,300,000,000 needed for the anticipated employment of 3,000,000 men and women. Thus increased purchasing power of the nation will stimulate private business and put many millions more to work.

The ready sale of public bonds has provided the necessary funds—and shown the faith of the American people. The financing of these bonds will cost \$220,000,000 annually, which is temporarily provided for by the much disputed Federal gasoline tax and by added funds from the Income Tax. It is expected that the repeal of the 18th Amendment will make this sum available, when these extra taxes may be withdrawn.

The Navy building program already authorized will have \$238,000,000 of this fund and a much-belated step will be taken toward building our Navy to its required strength. As 85 per cent of shipbuilding funds goes for labor, the Navy's part of the Public Works fund will bring hope and encouragement in many directions.

The Muscle Shoals project will be one of the major undertakings. Again the States share in the general plan, now with an allotment of \$400,000,000 for constructive enterprises.

The Industrial Recovery Act looks forward to a shortened working week, a decent wage and the abolition of sweat shop and child labor tactics as

unfair competition. Sections of the antitrust laws which have restrained effective agreements are automatically suspended during the two year period of emergency control.

Again elasticity saves the day and business is encouraged to do its own planning for the good of all—producer, laborer and consumer. The administration may supervise, advise and control hours, wages, competition and the rest—powers which will not be used, however, in that industry which makes its own contribution readily and establishes fair self-regulation.

We may well ask the meaning of all this centralization Congress has abdicated, pro tem, on almost all points except the war debts and tariffs—in favor of the President. This is revolutionary. It means that the President is practically dictator of America, within fairly wide limitations.

Enemies of the administration on either side call it Fascism or Socialism while its friends call it planned capitalism, good Americanism. It all depends upon how the powers are used. None of this legislation gives or recommends government ownership, nor doing away with individual profit. Muscle Shoals was acquired in a previous administration. Its operation for the prosperity of many is the administration's plan. Individual profit is limited in that greed will not be permitted to run rough shod over the welfare of workers and consumers.

Planned economy is considered dangerous. It is not for governments to produce goods nor to perform the economies of business; to assume the direction of industry nor to decide as to more shoes or less hats. Such a task requires a central brain so vast as to be undesirable. Mussolini is such a

dictator. The United States wants a leader—not a slave driver, one who will make it possible for it to remain a free people.

Cooperation of the government in a great emergency, at the demand of the people, and in their interests has been undertaken by the present administration. A Congress which will go down in history for weal or woe has refused to stand still. The program has required courage. With courage is a universal will to conquer.

Intelligent national planning will save the day. The great American worker will not accept work which promises only a meal ticket in place of a hoped-for future with freedom and prosperity such as most of them have already known. The sooner big business manages its own affairs equably,

the sooner will the hand of government be removed from control.

The elasticity of the Constitution which enabled Hamilton to establish the First National Bank and assume the war debts of the States, establishing credit and prosperity for the new nation shall again save the nation. He maintained that "Congress shall have the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the Government." "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" is the aim.



THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of two beloved members.

Mrs. Frank Phelps Toms of Pasadena, California, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, 1932 —, was killed in an automobile accident on July 4, while motoring from her home to Detroit, Michigan. The accident occurred at Evanston, Wyoming. She is survived by her husband and a son, Circuit Judge Robert M. Toms. Interment took place at La Crosse, Wisconsin on July 7.

Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Corresponding Secretary General, 1917-1920, died at her home in Washington, D. C. on July 2, 1933. Burial was in her native city, Portland, Maine.

An Important Committee Work

FLORA MYERS GILLENLINE

National Chairman, Filing and Lending Historic Papers

THE preparation and distribution of illustrated patriotic lectures was initiated by the Society in 1908 under the direction of a special committee styled "The Interchangeable Bureau." Twelve years later the present title, "Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides," was adopted. From small beginnings this work has progressed steadily to its present importance in performing a valuable and much-needed service to the chapters. There are available at present seventeen complete lectures on varied subjects, each accompanied by lantern slides. During the past few years this service has been used by more than forty chapters annually, and the nominal rental fee charged for use of the lectures has enabled this project to become self-sustaining.

The Reciprocity Committee began in 1917 the work of collecting, filing, and lending historical papers, adopting in 1919 the name "Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee." Chapters responded promptly in availing themselves of this service and the demand increased as the number of accepted papers in the files grew. Fifteen years later saw this number increased from fourteen to more than three thousand papers; now their annual circulation has passed one thousand.

The year 1932 brought a number of important changes in these activities, each aimed to extend the scope of the service. The name of the Reciprocity

Committee was changed to "Filing and Lending Historical Papers Committee" and its functions were combined with those of the Committee on Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides. A task involving several months of labor, generously and faithfully performed by the committee appointed for that purpose, in revising and reclassifying the files of historical papers, was completed and resulted in the issuance of a new catalogue, listing all titles classified according to subject. In accomplishing this result, several hundred obsolete papers were withdrawn from the files, and a large number of purely local interest were returned to the various state committees, where they are still available to those most likely to have need of them.

Thus have we recorded the simple facts concerned with the establishment and development of one of the important activities of the Society, one of which we may be justly proud and with which we earnestly wish all our members were familiar. It is difficult to attempt an appraisal of the influence of this work. The lending bureau has made available to the chapters a wealth of rich material for use in chapter programs, the fruit of varied and careful research. The system of classification by subject used in the new catalogue facilitates the selection of appropriate data. Not only has the bureau provided a clearing house and central agency for the distribution of historical papers, but it has encouraged and

stimulated the collection, preparation, and preservation of valuable original data which otherwise might have been neglected and lost.

Of no less influence in the service of maintaining interest and extending information in historical matters has been the work of the Committee on Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides. The lectures have been prepared by competent writers who have brought to this work both a high degree of literary ability and painstaking research in collecting historical data. Subjects covered include those dealing with important historical sites, landmarks, and old trails. To supplement each lecture and to aid in making more vivid its narrative and descriptive accounts, from fifty to one hundred lantern slides

illustrating various scenes in colors have been prepared. Thus, for use in special programs and on many of the holidays and anniversaries commemorating prominent personages and events, the chapters have access to these splendid lectures and slides. They have been used in impressive programs in schools and other institutions and have aided materially in our constant endeavor to foster reverence for the illustrious past of our nation and to create a new interest in its history. Only by impressing the minds of youth with the sacrifices and high idealism upon which this nation was founded may we hope to preserve and promulgate those ideals and the spirit of true Americanism.



Better Films Committee

MILDRED LEWIS RUSSEL, *Chairman*

7110 Hillside Avenue, Hollywood, California

WEEEKLY D. A. R. film reviews! At last all chairmen may have them!

Place your own name, chapter, and address on the address side of fifty (50) government postcards; enclose the cards in an envelope or package, and address the package to Mrs. Richard R. Russel, Hollywood Citizen-News, Hollywood, California. Brief evaluations of current films will be printed on the reverse side of these cards, and they will be mailed weekly to the addressee. *Anyone*, whether or not a D. A. R., may have the same reviews by following the same instructions. If such a person is an officer of a club or society, teacher, juvenile officer, etc., I should like to have such a fact designated in the address: Mrs. So-and-So, Such-and-Such Club, street, town, state. Remember, *do not* write on the reverse side. *Mail in a package* addressed to Mrs. Russel. All D. A. R. chairmen should do this immediately, as no reviews will be mailed anyone, after August 1, except according to this plan. No cards will be addressed in Hollywood, as we have no secretarial staff. Unbiased opinions, intended to acquaint you with the type of film before it reaches your city, will come to you weekly during the ensuing year. Please file these cards; you may contact your exhibitor before the release of the film; but save the newspaper printing of these reviews until the week the film is to be shown in your community. Please remember this committee does not choose the films you are to see; but we do tell you what our reactions have been so that you may select the type of entertainment you wish to see. We hope you will not support cheap, vulgar, demoralizing films. Select the best.

A Revolutionary Relic

HARRIET R. HILLYER

THE old town of Windham in eastern Connecticut has more than one legend and story connected with its early history. The Windham frogs have long been famous. The pretty story of Parson White's little daughter and her pet lamb has been the subject of a poem, and there is still standing, not far from Windham Green, an old house closely connected with one of the most interesting relics of Revolutionary days. Once surrounded by fences, and framed in by trees and shrubs, a picture of homely comfort, it now stands stark and bare, having fallen into the hands of several different owners whose idea of improvement seemed to be to denude it of every sheltering bit of foliage behind which it might hide its decaying bulk. Yet the story is that this old house was once known as Richard Abbe's mansion, having been built

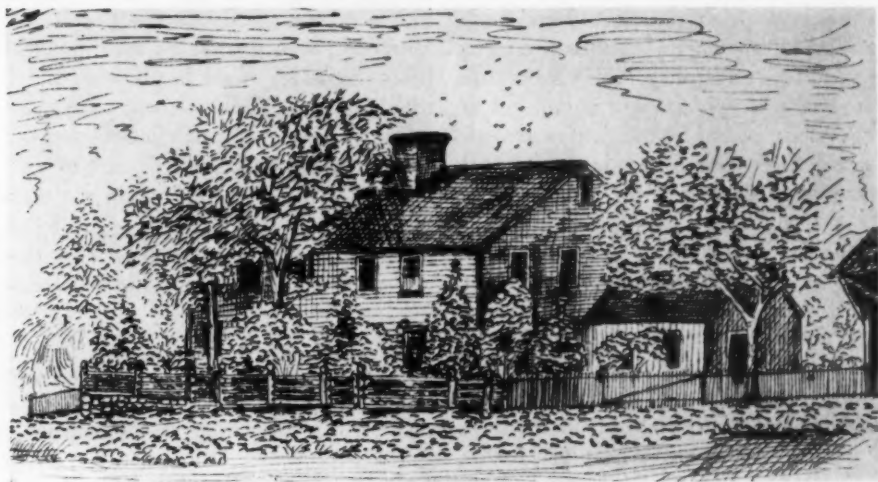
about 1750 by Richard Abbe, treasurer of Windham County, who opened his mansion—by far the finest in town—as a place of public entertainment, which was for years the central point for visitors.



THIS IMAGE OF BACCHUS WAS CARVED IN 1776

Its huge frame of oak, pinned together with wooden pins, the great beams jutting out from the corners of the rooms, and crossing the low ceilings, the quaint latches and long hinges on the doors, and last, but not least, the big chimney, measuring about ten feet at the bottom, laid up in stone to the second story, and topped off with brick, all tell a

story of the early work of our forefathers. Mr. Abbe's back room in this house was ordered to be a common jail until a new one should be built, which was very soon, and which was, according to traditions, placed in or near Richard Abbe's back yard. And thus it was that this old house be-



THE RICHARD ABBE MANSION
Within its walls British Prisoners carved Bacchus

came identified with the god Bacchus.

The mansion had been standing some twenty-five years when the Revolutionary War broke out, and on June 10, 1776, the Americans captured the British ship *Bombrig* in Long Island Sound. Among the prisoners taken, the commander, the boatswain, the ship's carpenter, and an able seaman, were brought to Windham and put in this jail. What became of the other prisoners is not known. We can imagine these four men being taken under guard, up the Thames River from New London to Norwich, and from there overland to Windham. According to the official records of the British government these men were all comparatively young, and had served their country well in foreign lands.

They now found themselves in a rude jail in an enemy's country with time hanging heavily on their hands. They were allowed, however, to have occupation, for they got possession of a pine log, and with their jack knives

they began carving from it an image of Bacchus, the God of Wine. The ship's carpenter having served full time as apprentice to a carpenter in England, was probably qualified to carve figure heads, so much in vogue at that time as adornment of ships. Bacchus was probably largely the work of his hand, but his fellow prisoners were not the only interested spectators of his work, for it is recorded that they had a friend in the person of widow Carey, the landlady of an inn on Windham Green. She visited them in prison and was kind to them and in appreciation of her interest in them, when Bacchus was at last finished, they presented him to her, and she put him up in front of her inn as a sign.

Probably the thought of escape is seldom absent from the mind of a prisoner, and when the long days of summer were followed by the chill of early winter, these men broke jail, found their way to Norwich Landing, and aided by one Lewis (who had been

taken in a prize vessel in New York harbor by a company under the command of Capt. Nathan Hale) they stole a canoe with which they attempted to cross Long Island Sound; but near Gull Island their canoe capsized, and all were drowned except the boatswain.

The memory of the prisoners was kept alive in Windham by the image of Bacchus. The widow Carey married Mr. John Fitch and Bacchus became a sign for the "old Fitch tavern." In 1827 it came into the possession of still another landlord, and was perched up on a branch of a great elm in front of the Staniford House. Here it met with a serious accident, which came near ending its career. It was blown to the ground in a gale, the fall breaking one of its arms and otherwise injuring it. For three years it lay in a woodhouse, in constant danger of being split up for firewood. Discovered by some boys, who begged their fathers to buy it, for the sum of 25 cents, it now changed hands again.

The accompanying illustration shows Bacchus as a chubby, dimpled image, with very English features, sitting astride a keg with a basket of fruit in front of him. About 1860 he attracted the attention of a relic hunter,

in the person of Mr. A. E. Brooks of Hartford, who purchased him and exhibited him for years in the window of his store on Main Street. He was taken to New York for a few weeks, brought back to Hartford, and at one time stood upon a bar, while ale was drawn from a faucet at one end of the keg and porter from a faucet at the other end. Later he came into the possession of the Atheneum in Hartford, but eventually was returned to old Windham, where he may now be seen in the village library. The changes which have taken place since he first saw the light of day in Windham have been so stupendous that, even if he could speak, he would be dumb with astonishment. His was the day of the stagecoach dashing up in front of the taverns, for which he served as a sign of what was in store for the thirsty traveler; the day of wood fires roaring up the chimney and of low-ceilinged rooms dimly lighted by candles. To-day rooms are magically flooded with light by the touch of a button; automobiles dash along the roads; the roar of the flying machine is heard overhead, and every house may have music and speech brought to it out of the air.

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STATE CONFERENCES

ARKANSAS

With the Hot Springs of Arkansas as hostess, the 25th Annual State Conference of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution convened at the Arlington Hotel, April 3 and 4, 1933.

The executive board meeting was held Monday morning with good attendance and fine reports. Following this, was a luncheon honoring Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon, Vice-President General of Arkansas, 118 members and guests were present at which Mrs. R. L. Gilliam, Regent of the Hot Springs Chapter, presided.

A business meeting immediately followed the luncheon at which reports of State officers and State chairmen were given. That evening at 7:30 the bugle call by a Boy Scout was the signal for the processional of State officers, distinguished guests and Chapter Regents, escorted by 16 pages. Following the Salute and Allegiance to the Flag the pages participated in an impressive Flag ceremony, displaying the flags of sixteen nations and giving a history of each flag.

A message from the President General, Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, was read by Mrs. Sigmon.

A splendid address was given by Honorable Cooper B. Land on "New American Revolution." Another feature was Elizabeth Poe's lecture on "Half-Forgotten Romances of American History," illustrated with lantern slides, given by Dr. Flora Myers Gillentine, National Chairman of the "Filing and Lending" Committee. It embodied all the glamour, beauty and romance of prominent Colonial figures.

Immediately following the session, an informal reception was tendered Mrs. J. M. Futrell, wife of Arkansas's governor, the chapter regents, State officers and distinguished guests. The pages' ball was held in the ballroom at 10:30, music by the celebrated Arlington Orchestra.

Tuesday morning a beautiful memorial service was conducted by Mrs. Gregson,

State Chaplain. A radio broadcast, arranged by Mrs. J. D. Hammons, State Radio Chairman, was another outstanding feature of the morning session. A summary of the conference proceedings, stressing reports of officers, was broadcast by Mrs. Rendleman, State Regent. Mrs. R. N. Garrett, State Vice-Regent, spoke on "Stratford" and Mrs. Weinmann gave a report of the work being accomplished by the C. A. R.

Miss Mary Fletcher spoke on "DeTonti's Fort at Arkansas Post," established in 1671, displaying a model of the fort made from a sketch published in 1770.

The tiny cabins are shingled and even the chinked chimneys are reproduced. The stockade is made of small turned "logs" set vertically. Restoration of Arkansas Post as it was in the early days antedating the territory is one of the projects sponsored by Arkansas Daughters.

Among the resolutions adopted at this conference was one opposing the recognition of Soviet Russia and one approving the National Defense program sponsored by the D. A. R.

Tuesday morning breakfast conferences were held, at which many questions pertaining to D. A. R. work were discussed by various groups. At noon at a luncheon, an Officer's Club was organized. Mrs. Clarence H. Woodward, Past State Regent, was elected President of the club.

A compliment was paid Mrs. Louise Hartley Wassell by adopting her poem, "Tree Prayer," as the official poem to be used in tree planting and dedication. State officers elected were: Recording Secretary, Mrs. William F. Lake; Treasurer, Mrs. Will Taggart; Registrar, Mrs. Homer F. Sloan; Parliamentarian, Mrs. George H. Burden; and Chaplain, Miss Julia Vault.

At the first State conference in 1909 there were 4 chapters, now there are 27, with a membership of 1,000 or more. At this first conference Miss Clara B. Eno was elected a member of the advisory board and through

all the years she has been one of the most enthusiastic workers in the society.

VIRGINIA CAVANESS,
State Historian.

FLORIDA

With the Princess Hirrihigua Chapter as hostess, the 31st State Conference of the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution was held in St. Petersburg, March 14, 15 and 16, 1933. Headquarters were established at the Suwannee Hotel where all business sessions were held. Presiding was Mrs. Rolland Ezra Stevens, State Regent.

On the afternoon of the 14th the State Board of Management held its regular meeting. That evening at 8, led by flags, escorted by pages, State officers took their places on the platform and the State Regent called the Conference to order. Greetings were extended, first by the gracious Regent of the hostess chapter, Mrs. J. F. Byers, then by the mayor of St. Petersburg and the president of the Chamber of Commerce. Then followed greetings from patriotic societies, extended by the First Vice-President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. Amos Norris; by the State President of the Florida Society of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Mrs. W. L. Caler; by the State President of the Florida Sons of the American Revolution; by the State President of the Florida Society of New England Colony, Mrs. W. J. Thayer; by the State President of the Florida Division of Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Mrs. G. M. Lochner; by the State President of the Florida Society of Daughters of American Colonists, Mrs. L. S. Henderson. An appropriate ceremony was the presentation by Mrs. Stevens of a flag to each chapter organized since the last conference. The speaker of the program was the Princess Julia Cantacuzene, member of Sara de Soto Chapter and granddaughter of General Grant.

Morning session of the 15th was devoted to reports of State officers, indicating healthy growth and achievements worthy of our high standards. Frequent applause given the report of the State Regent testified to the splendid service rendered by her. The State Treasurer's report was illustrated

by a "Roll of Honor," prominently displayed throughout the Conference, showing chapters whose obligations had been met 100 per cent. Significant facts of her report were that the newly published D. A. R. State history had to its credit a comfortable balance with all bills for publication paid, and that the bonds issued several years ago by the State organization for the completion of D. A. R. Hall at Montverde School were being retired, some even ahead of date of maturity, and that interest payments on the bonds had been promptly met. This healthy financial condition, brought to the attention of a conference held during the uncertainties of the memorable bank holiday, was just cause for gratification.

Of special committees reporting at this time, Ribaut Monument Committee was granted a sufficient appropriation for the care of the grounds.

A happy incident of this session was the report of the Committee on Publication of D. A. R. State History. The finished book, handsomely bound in D. A. R. blue, of high-grade workmanship throughout, containing the history of each chapter in the State, with over a hundred illustrations, was presented and enthusiastically received.

The afternoon session was devoted to State Chairmen of National Committees, whose reports showed Florida Daughters as carrying forward all lines of endeavor sponsored by the National Society. At 4 o'clock conference adjourned to enjoy a motorcade, a courtesy extended by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary.

That evening was devoted to a banquet, at which Mrs. W. J. Thayer of the hostess chapter was the toastmistress.

Morning session of the Conference was devoted to reports of chapter Regents, to the work of Credential, Nominating and Resolution committees and to voting for State officers.

Afternoon session opened with a short, reverent memorial to those members who had entered into the Life Eternal during the past year. In the absence of Mrs. Abernathy, State Chaplain, this service was conducted by Mrs. Theodore Strawn, Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Abernathy had been present to open each session of the

Conference. Further reports from the Resolution Committee filled the afternoon with business. Mrs. Stevens, requesting State Vice-Regent to take the chair, left for the airport to greet the guest of honor of the conference, our President General, Mrs. Magna, who had flown from the Georgia State Conference in Atlanta to be with us before adjournment. In her honor the Dixie Chapter, U. D. C., entertained at tea at the Allison Hotel.

Again the colorful procession of flags, pages and officers opened the evening session, this procession including the new State officers who, with the exception of the Regent and Vice-Regent, were installed in office by Mrs. Magna. The outstanding feature of the program was Mrs. Magna's address, and an informal reception for her was held after the close of the program. Visitors having withdrawn, the call to order

was once more given by Mrs. Stevens and the final business of the Conference was acted upon, that being the adoption of a resolution proposed by Mrs. Ida Floyd White expressing on the part of Florida Daughters endorsement of the policies of the National Board of Management and the President General. With expressions of gratitude to gracious hostesses, and with the singing of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," the Conference adjourned.

On Friday, the 17th, many of those who had attended the Conference motored to Montverde School at Montverde, Lake County, for the dedication by Mrs. Magna of the D. A. R. Hall, a large dormitory for girls, the gift of Florida chapters to this approved school.

ELIZABETH R. HARMAN,
State Historian.

D. A. R. MEMBERS, ATTENTION

Extract from An Important Letter from Mrs. Wesley H. DuBois, Past State Regent of Washington

"As a local D. A. R. Organization we have become greatly interested in the Conservation camps established by President Roosevelt.

"While Nature has done everything to make the site of these camps majestic and beautiful, while these camps are American camps, established as an economy measure to help these boys to become safe and sane citizens and to give assistance to their families in return for their services, there is something lacking in their significance as American camps, for over many of them flies *no flag* of the United States of America, nor apparently has any appropriation been made for these flags. Let us make it our business first of all to see that flying over every Reforestation Camp in our country is the symbol of our nation, the glorious *Stars and Stripes!* Respect and reverence for the flag come first of all, if one is to be a good citizen.

"My own chapter, Esther Reed of Spokane, had the pleasure of furnishing 12 flags to 12 of these camps. Captain Gleason, chaplain in charge of some 40 camps in this district, flew over them the morning of July 4th and, with the flags safely wrapped, dropped one for each of the 12 camps.

"These flags must be the storm flag—size, 5 x 8 ft., with eyelets. There are hundreds of flags needed and as time is short they must be distributed *at once*.

"When these boys return to their homes they will be either good citizens, indifferent ones, or radicals. Which shall it be? I truly believe the answer is our responsibility."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Ann Simpson Davis Chapter (Columbus, Ohio). On December 11, 1926, this chapter was organized with 50 members. Mrs. C. B. Galbreath was the Organizing Regent, who directed the work for two terms.

December 11, 1932, was the chapter's sixth birthday anniversary, with Mrs. James S. McVey, as Regent, directing the second year of her first term. The chapter has now 108 members, with much activity in every committee.

As the chapter's tribute to the George Washington Bicentennial, the Chairman of this committee, Mrs. George Marvin, sponsored the dedication of 4,300 trees, on November 13, on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Gerlach, near Reynoldsburg, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gerlach are not yet full citizens of the United States, but they have already cooperated enthusiastically in establishing this memorial to Washington. At this dedication, we placed a beautiful bronze tablet on the stone gate post at the entrance to the estate, bearing the name of the chapter.

On November 19 this committee placed a bronze tree marker on the Ann Simpson Davis tree on the grounds of the new State Office Building. This bears the chapter name, and "In Memory of George Washington Bicentennial."

Another active department of the chapter is the Better Films Committee. The Chairman, Mrs. Kathryn A. Bryan, gives weekly broadcasts over Columbus Station WAIU. Mrs. Bryan and her committee gave a playlet entitled, "A Present-Day Family," before the Research Club of Columbus. The playlet was written by Mrs. Bryan, and is very much approved by Better Films Societies.

For over a year, the "Girl Homemakers" Committee has been active. Mrs. W. B. McLeskey is the Chairman, and Mrs. Edith Dines, a member of the committee and a home economics teacher, has conducted classes twice a week at the Gladden Community House for a group of 37 girls. These classes are known as the D. A. R. Homemaker classes.

On November 25, the Regent, Mrs.



TABLET UNVEILED BY BEULAH PATTERSON BROWN CHAPTER OF NEW YORK



JANET MONTGOMERY CHAPTER, MARYLAND, UNVEILS TABLET

James S. McVey, Mrs. W. B. McLeskey, Mrs. Dines, and Mrs. Edgar F. Welch, Publicity Chairman, attended this class and enjoyed seeing and hearing the lessons.

JEAN C. WELCH,
Publicity Chairman.

Beulah Patterson Brown Chapter (Newark Valley, N. Y.). The Bicentennial Celebration of the chapter and the village of Newark Valley, N. Y., was held May 30, 1932, on the Village Green, when a boulder and bronze tablet were unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

The boulder, weighing over six tons, is granite, of several colors and sparkles in the sun. It was obtained from the farm of the maternal grandparents of our Regent, Mrs. Charles I. Stone and our Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Emma H. Schermerhorn. This farm is located about midway between Homer and Moravia, N. Y., and it is still occupied by a descendant.

The bronze tablet, 24 x 28 inches, bears the bust of George Washington and the D. A. R. insignia with the following inscription: "Erected by the Village of Newark Valley and Beulah Patterson Brown Chap-

ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Memory of the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in the Towns of Berkshire, Newark Valley and Richford, and to Commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington." Also the names of 23 known soldiers of the Revolutionary War buried in these towns, as follows: Waterman Baker, Josiah Ball, Timothy Burbank, Samuel Collins, William Gardner, Isaac Goodale, Elijah Higbe, Azel Hovey, Samuel Johnson, Reuben Legg, Asa Leonard, John Millen, Eli Osborn, Samuel Osburn, Mathias Parks, Frederick Shaff, Capt. Heman Smith, Phineas Spaulding, Dea. John Taylor, Capt. Bill Torrey, Dr. Joseph Waldo, Elijah Walter, and Abram Wright.

LELIA FOSTER LIVERMORE,
Organizing Regent.

Janet Montgomery Chapter (Rockville, Md.) on Saturday, April 22, 1933, unveiled a marker at the intersection of Wisconsin Avenue and River Road, District of Columbia, in commemoration of George Washington and General Braddock and their travels over this historic road.

The scene was made interesting and attractive by the display of American, British and Maryland flags, as well as the Colonial flags carried by Masters Hewitt Griggs Robertson, Jr., and Frank Stone.

The dedication was in charge of Mrs. J. Henry Brown, Regent of the chapter, who, after stating the purpose of the marking and its importance, announced the program. Assembly call was sounded by Joyce Geiger, member of the C. A. R. and Girl Scout Troop 71, and the invocation was made by Rev. Walter M. Michael, pastor of Eldbrooke Methodist Episcopal Church. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Edgar W. Moore, Vice-Regent of the chapter and Joint Chairman of Historic Spots. After the singing of "America," led by Mrs. Paul Demarest and Miss Elizabeth Eaton, Mrs. Lilly C. Stone, Chairman of the committee, who has done all the research work, presented authentic data showing absolute proof of the identity of this road and giving a history of the road and the historic homes thereon. This was followed by the unveiling of the marker by Lilly Stone, granddaughter of the chairman.

"Colors" were sounded by Joyce Geiger, followed by the presentation by the Chapter Regent of the marker to Mrs. Henry Zoller, Jr., State Regent of Maryland. Mrs. Zoller in accepting stressed the importance of keeping alive the early history of our country and marking these sacred places. The marker was then presented to the District of Columbia and accepted on behalf of the District Commissioners by Capt. Howard F. Clark, Assistant Engineer Commissioner.

An address was made by Mrs. Harry Colfax Grove, State Regent of the District of Columbia, who emphasized the strong bond of friendship between Maryland and the District of Columbia. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. George M. Cummings, pastor of Hermon Presbyterian Church, and Taps was sounded by Joyce

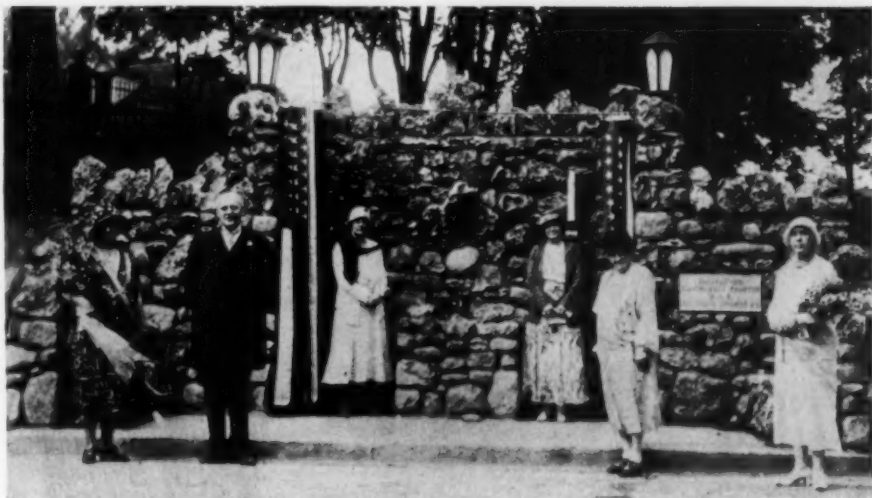


GRANITE BOULDER PLACED BY HENRY DOWNS CHAPTER, TEX.

Geiger. The interesting acceptance speech was given by Captain Clark.

MABELE F. ROBERTSON,
Regent.

Henry Downs Chapter (Waco, Texas) is justly proud of one of the most outstanding activities of the year, the placing of a monument of native stone, with bronze marker, on an acre of the old McLennan farm site. It was dedicated on Flag Day, June 14, 1932, in the presence of more than 300 citizens of McLennan County. The *Waco News-Tribune* gives a most interesting account of the occasion. In the cool of the summer evening, underneath one of the big trees in the grove which Neill McLennan selected 87 years ago as the site of his home, the first in the county, which was named for him, the citizens of the present county gathered to do him reverence. There the Henry Downs Chapter dedicated a huge native boulder, marking



GANOWAUGES CHAPTER OF NEW YORK DEDICATES MEMORIAL

the place where the home built by Neill McLennan still stands on the bank of the Bosque River, the scene little changed since that early day when the sturdy Scotch pioneer from North Carolina chose his home where the encircling hills often re-echoed to the dread war cry of the Comanche Indians. Mr. John Maxwell, speaker of the evening, paid tribute to the pioneers, recalling the fortitude and courage of those who hewed an empire from the wilderness. Mrs. W. O. Wilkes presiding for the D. A. R., in her address stressed the fact that the Henry Downs Chapter is seeking to mark every historic spot in the county with the view of keeping alive the memory of heroic tradition in the hearts of the oncoming generations. There were brief addresses by Mrs. J. M. Clement, retiring Regent, and by Mrs. W. H. Parsons, incoming Regent. County Judge R. B. Stanford accepted the monument in behalf of McLennan County. The land on which the monument stands was the gift of Mrs. Asa Warner and the boulder was procured by the County Engineer and the County Commissioners. Before the meeting adjourned the many descendants of Neill McLennan who were present signed a register

kept by Prof. G. F. Guittard, secretary of the McLennan County Historical Society.

MRS. WILLIAM PARSONS,

Regent.

Ganowauges Chapter (Richfield Springs, N. Y.) on July 12, 1932, dedicated the street-side fountain erected by it in our village. The water supplying the fountain comes from the original White Sulphur Spring whose curative properties were known to the Indians centuries ago and was named by them "Ganowauges," meaning "Stinking Water."

Mrs. Henry A. Ward, Regent of the chapter, presided at the ceremonies. The singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" opened the program, followed by prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. M. M. Hatch, and the salute to the Flags veiling the fountain. Mrs. Ward welcomed the guests and gave a history of the erection of the fountain. The Flags were drawn aside by Mrs. Jas. McKee and Mrs. John A. Losee, Mrs. McKee presenting the fountain to the Regent, who accepted it for her chapter. The Regent then introduced Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbes, State Regent, who addressed the assemblage on "Keeping the Faith," also giving a summary of the history of



LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER DEDICATES TABLET

"Ganowauges" and a poem by that name written by the late Dr. Henry A. Ward.

Mrs. Gibbes formally dedicated the fountain in these words:

"To the citizens and friends of Richfield Springs who have helped to make this fountain possible; to the visitor and the wayfarer who may pause on his way; to those who in future years may drink of its healing water; to all these, I now dedicate this fountain in behalf of Ganowauges Chapter D. A. R." She then sprinkled the stones with water caught in her cupped hands, from the flowing stream of "Ganowauges."

Mrs. Ward made the presentation of the fountain to the village of Richfield Springs through its President, Hon. Allen J. Bloomfield, who voiced the gratitude and appreciation of all for the splendid effort of the Chapter.

The singing of "America" concluded the program.

Preceding the exercises a reception to State Officers was held in the ballroom of Bloomfield's followed by a luncheon at this hotel by the chapter to its guests, among whom were the following State Officers: Mrs. Gibbes, State Regent; Miss Helen Weeks, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. George Duffy, State Corresponding Secre-

tary; Mrs. Will, State Director; Miss Kuishern, State Publicity Chairman; Mrs. Lee Vare Woirt, former State Treasurer; and Mrs. Wm. Weldon, former State Historian, and Mrs. Frank Callon.

MRS. HENRY A. WARD,
Regent.

Mountain Trail Chapter (Harlan, Ky.). On July 4, 1932, we entered a float in a pageant and won second prize, \$10. The float was of Colonial design and created much interest.

On October 25, 1932, the chapter planted a Washington Elm on the court house lawn and had a large audience and a very interesting program.

On November 27, 1932, the chapter unveiled a marker which it had placed at the grave of Samuel Howard, private in Capt. James Baytop's Company, Colonel Fleming's Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary War. The services were conducted by the Rev. C. E. Vogel, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were impressive.

Markers have been placed at the graves of two other Revolutionary Soldiers—Berry Cawood and Lewis Green, and serv-

ices will be held at the graves of these soldiers in the near future.

We have splendid monthly meetings, with a program arranged to cover some historical fact or facts of interest; we also have a social feature with two hostesses in charge.

At this writing we have 36 members, 26 of whom are resident. One of our members was State Chairman of Transportation during the past year and three other members were appointed on State Committees. We have had the honor of having one State Officer, Mrs. Graham Lawrence, visit the chapter.

One approved school, Pine Mountain Settlement, is located in this county, and the chapter sent them Flag Codes in colors and U. S. Manuals. We also sent Flag Codes and U. S. Manuals to other schools and offered prizes to best students in American History in white and colored City Schools at Harlan.

(Miss) SUDIE SMITH,
Regent.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter (Bloomington, Ill.) established a permanent commemoration of the George Washington bicentennial by presenting to the new postoffice a bronze tablet and bust of George Washington.

The dedication took place Friday morning November 25, 1932, at which time the

new building was opened for public inspection. Mrs. B. C. Van Leer presided and gave an address after the singing of America by the large audience, after which she introduced Mrs. George R. Monroe, Chairman of National Defense, who also spoke.

Representative Homer Hall made the address of acceptance in behalf of the Federal Government.

MRS. HARRY HEAGLER,
Historian.

Ranger Chapter (Portsmouth, N. H.) at its October meeting, appointed Mrs. Ira A. Newick, Chairman, Mrs. Harry E. Philbrook and Miss Sally Crockett, committee to arrange a window display.

The window space was kindly given by Portsmouth Gas and Electric Company, for the four days—October 31 to November 3, inclusive—corresponding to the visit of George Washington in Portsmouth in 1789. This exhibit on the main business street attracted much attention.

The large U. S. flag in background was loaned by the local G. A. R. members. At left another U. S. flag and at right the North Hampshire State flag, the latter draped on a staff.

An antique table and chair were loaned by Mrs. Henry L. Green, Regent. The chair at right of table was loaned by Mr. C. H. Stewart, local dealer in antiques, and was



BICENTENNIAL WINDOW DISPLAY SPONSORED BY THE RANGER CHAPTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE



FRANCIS VIGO CHAPTER, INDIANA, PLANTS A HOLLY TREE

The tree was presented by Mrs. Herman Swanson of Fredericksburg, Va., and was planted in the garden of the William Henry Harrison Mansion, at Vincennes. Mrs. Roscoe O'Byrne, state Regent of Indiana, dedicated the tree, in the presence of the Regent of the chapter, Miss Estelle Emison, and other chapter and state officers and members. This old mansion home of the ninth President of the United States, who was a son of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Benjamin Harrison, is owned and being restored by the Francis Vigo Chapter

once owned by Governor John Langdon. Mr. Stewart also loaned the fine 12-foot braided rug on which the articles were placed.

Surrounding the portrait of Washington were several portraits by a local artist, Mr. H. M. S. Harlow. These represented Tobias Lear, Washington's secretary, Gen. John Sullivan and other notables.

Several prints of Portsmouth's historic buildings were shown—Wentworth mansion on Little Harbor Road, the Lear house, Old Colonial State House and Queen's Chapel, which stood on the present site of St. John's Church on Chapel Street.

Interesting books and some small articles, including an old flip glass, also were shown in the window.

Ranger Chapter, D. A. R., is New Hampshire's youngest, organized in 1929 and named for the ship built in Portsmouth, which was commanded by John Paul Jones.

During 1932 several graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked, a Washington elm planted and marked by a tablet on boulder. A beautiful N. H. State flag was given to the Junior High School, now located in a new building. Also this chapter purchased the Educational George Washington film of the Eastman Company. It has been shown twice at local theatre, the Navy Yard, the school at Marlboro, Mass., and loaned about the State a few times.

As the local broadcasting station offered the chapter their facilities during a short time on each of the four days celebrating Washington's visit, a short talk was given by Dr. Martha I. Boger Shattuck.

NANCY D. BROWNELL,
Recording Secretary.

Fort Massac Chapter (Metropolis, Ill.). An event of note took place in Me-

tropolis, June 3, 1932, when an imposing statue was dedicated in memory of George Rogers Clark.

At the edge of town on the Ohio River bluffs lie the grassy ramparts of Fort Massac, often mentioned in early French Jesuit records and having a later history enriched by tales of Indians, Spanish, English, and Americans.

The crowning glory of this spot was the landing of Clark with his sturdy pioneers who first planted our flag on the Northwest Territory. Clark's plucky, dashing band of "Long Knives" set out from there June, 1778, and under overwhelming difficulties captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Fort Chartres and Vincennes, thus ending western domination by British and French Allies.

Clark, a neglected hero, gave us some of the most heroic and thrilling episodes of the Revolution in the winning of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and part of Minnesota.

At the old Fort, now a State Park, early D. A. R. erected a concrete memorial shaft. Fort Massac Chapter recently discovered the monument was disintegrating and set about securing State funds to replace it.

Mrs. L. K. McAlpine, Regent since the chapter was founded, 1929, has been fortunate in having as a member Mrs. Lucille Field Wentzell, great-great-grandniece of George Rogers Clark. Mrs. Wentzell's Revolutionary ancestor, Col. John Field, married Ann Rogers Clark.

Chapter daughters arranged an elaborate all-day program to mark the dedication of the new monument. A delightful luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. David J. Peffers, State Regent, and other distinguished guests.

Illinois delegations came from Cairo, Carmi, Cobden, Mount Vernon, Harrisburg and Vienna; Kentucky, organized by Clark into a County of Virginia, was represented by well-known guests, among them being



CLARK MEMORIAL RESTORED BY FORT MASSAC CHAPTER

Mrs. Clyde Purcell, author of six volumes of her State's history.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Peffers, Mrs. Purcell, Judge Pace, States Attorney Roy Helm (descended from Clark's trusted Captain Helm), Lieutenant Governor Sterling, the Mayor, and Mrs. McAlpine.

Fort Massac Chapter, in resplendent Colonial costumes, was escorted to the park by bands, American Legion, Scouts, city officials, eminent guests, hundreds of townspeople and visitors. A notable Colonial costume worn by Miss Beatrice Leek, Chapter Secretary, was her grandmother's ornate wedding gown, 104 years old.

The statue depicts Clark as the young, romantic hero who achieved the pinnacle of fame at twenty-six. It is of beautiful green bronze set on a high base, and was designed by Leon Hermant.

MARY SAVAGE SCHUH,
State Chairman,
Preservation of Historic Spots.

D. A. R. LIBRARY



Book Reviews

By KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

Genealogy of the Deckard Family, by Percy Edward Deckard, M.D. Press of Pittsburgh Printing Co. 1932. Order from Mr. O. D. Deckard, President of the Richfield Bank, Richfield, Pa. Price, \$9.50.

This complete genealogical record of the descendants of the Deckard family shows also those descended from Decker, Deckert, Decher, Dechert, Decherd, etc. While only recently published, it has been in course of compilation for twenty years and is the first time the history and traditions of this large and widely spread family have ever been assembled in book form. Naturally a long period of exhaustive research through public and private records as well as far-reaching correspondence with family members was required in its preparation.

This volume, 893 pages long, contains the names of some 11,000 different people and the data is so well arranged that the remotest ancestor or latest descendant can readily be traced through the index. The plan of the book, arrangement of material and explanation of genealogical reference numbers is fully set forth in the introduction. There is no uniform use of the surname; it is written as spelled in the early generation and changed as adhered to by younger generations. Whenever the alteration occurs, the new name is followed by what was formerly the correct name in parentheses, showing when and where the change was effected. Data are, for the most part, brought up to about 1922 and may be so considered unless otherwise indicated. A most useful guide is the list of Pennsylvania counties and townships showing the dates they were erected, for their division

and subdivision often occurred during the early history of that state.

The book is divided into five parts or family groups as follows: Part I. Deckard Family of Perry Co., Pa.; Part II. Dechert Family of Berks Co., Pa.; Part III. Deckard Family of W. Va. and Ohio; Part IV. Deckard Family of Virginia and Indiana; Part V. Miscellaneous Data on Other Branches. This last data on others of Deckard or similar names were discovered in early records and are here recorded to prevent any confusion with the foregoing data (Decker, Dicker, Decher, Dickert, Dieckert, Decart, Deckart, Decherd, Dighart, Deichert, Deckerty, Deckert, Deckard Family of N. C., Tenn., and Ky., and Deckard Family of St. Louis, Mo.).

The author is a life member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and a Lt. Colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, with a distinguished World War record behind him of service in France. He invites correspondence with any readers who can furnish him further family data or may note any errors herein.

The DuVal Family of Virginia 1701, by Bessie Berry Grabowskii. Press of The Dietz Printing Co., Richmond, Va. 1931.

This is the genealogy of the direct descendants of Daniel DuVal, Huguenot refugee to Virginia, who arrived on the *Nassau* in York River March 5, 1701, settled in Ware Parish, Gloucester County, thus establishing the Virginia line of the DuVal family. That the DuVals of Virginia stand apart as a distinct and separate family with

a clearly traced lineage of their own, unrelated to the Maryland DuVals, descendants of Mareen DuVal, is here proved and verified beyond question. Invaluable service is rendered by a genealogist whose authentic documentary evidence so clears up confusion in lines and tradition that further errors or controversies are avoidable. Supported by court records, papers, family Bibles and other accurate data, it is what Mrs. Grabowskii (née Bessie DuVal Berry) has proceeded to do in her history of this famous Southern family.

These records take the four sons of Daniel DuVal and their descendants in the following order: William DuVal, Gloucester County, Petsworth Parish, d 1784; Daniel DuVal II, Caroline County, d 1777; Benjamin DuVal I, first Caroline County, then Henrico County, d 1770; Samuel DuVal b 1714, first King William County, then Henrico County, d 1783-4. It was this Samuel, fourth and youngest son of the Huguenot ancestor Daniel, and master of the beautiful plantation "Mt. Comfort," northeast of Richmond, who became so prominently identified with the social and political affairs of Colonial Virginia and whose biography is here given in detail.

About 1745 this Samuel DuVal married Lucy Claiborne, daughter of William Claiborne IV of "Romancoke," King William County, by whom he had eight children, William, Samuel, Daniel, all of Revolutionary fame, Philip, Claiborne, Polly, Philadelphia, and Lucy. Their daughter, Philadelphia DuVal, married in 1784 Maj. Andrew Dunscomb of New York. Since the writing of this book a Bible belonging to one of her descendants has come to light, containing additional data which Mrs. Grabowskii will publish in a Supplement, now in course of preparation.

The importance of locating old Bibles cannot be overestimated, as countless early records were destroyed during the Civil War and those of Ware Parish up to 1830, where the first Daniel DuVal settled, lost long ago. All the more credit to the writer that her work was no easy one.

Many sections are devoted to various distinguished allied families: Segar, Curtis, Pendleton, Pilcher, Claiborne, Christian, Adams, Pope, Howard, the Southgate branch, the Jones, Taliaferro, Ball, and

Coulling lines, the Randolph family (allied several times with DuVal).

Among the biographical sketches are those of Stephen DuVal (1782-1850) of "Cedar Grove" on the James River, who married Lucy Johnson and had nine children; their eldest son, Edwin Joseph DuVal (1817-69), prosperous planter and business man; the Rev. William Randolph DuVal (1822-53), City Missionary of Richmond known as "William the good"; Maj. William DuVal (1748-1842, eldest son of Samuel DuVal of "Mt. Comfort"), ardent patriot who accompanied the first troops to Williamsburg in 1775; his two sons, General John Pope DuVal (1791-1855), and Governor William Pope DuVal (1784-1854), First Territorial Governor of Florida, whose romantic marriage with Nancy Hynes and fearless suppression of the Indian insurrection are graphically recounted.

There is a partial list of Virginia DuVals who served in the Revolutionary Army, and another of those who served in the War of 1812.

Lawson Genealogy. History and Genealogy of the Descendants of John Lawson of Scotland and Union, Connecticut, by Rev. Harvey M. Lawson, M.A. Central Massachusetts Printing Co., Southbridge, Mass.

Ever since 1728 when John Lawson, his wife Janet and their four children arrived in Union, Conn., there has been a Lawson family in that small New England town. Perhaps the struggles in this rough and hilly wilderness only increased the fortitude of these Scotch-Irish settlers, and their brave story, as related in this small volume by one of their descendants, will serve as a permanent record of their lives and deeds.

John Lawson of Scotland was the third settler in Union. He bought a 100-acre tract of land, had four more children, and lived there until 1774, when he died at 96, just before the outbreak of the Revolution. His two sons, however, served their country well. John Lawson (1724-95) was a private in the 3d Connecticut Regiment, while Capt. Thomas Lawson (1727-1825) had a long and glorious record. He drilled militia, drafted men for the Continental

Army, and was unanimously chosen to lead a company to Cambridge on news of the Battle of Lexington. From his diary we learn of other expeditions of this patriot farmer who "encouraged his sons to enlist as soon as they were old enough." Thus Robert and David each became Revolutionary soldiers at 18, and their first cousin, Ebenezer, son of John Lawson 2d, served in Col. Chester's Regt. of Connecticut Troop.

The book is divided into six sections. The arrangement is by generations in the male lines from the first through the sixth—in the female lines where the descent has gone into other names, each line is at once given complete. Part I of the Appendix contains interesting accounts of related families, the Hortons, Hempsteads and Ledyards of New London, Conn., and Southold, Long Island, and the amazing career of John Ledyard (1751-89), friend of Jefferson and Lafayette, whose adventurous spirit took him to the far corners of the earth. Part II, *Life of Pioneers*, pictures the toil and hardships of the people of Union and details of their daily activities, proving again that "pioneering is always harder on woman, the homemaker, than on the man."

While a genealogy is always of more immediate concern to the family treated, yet surely the early part of this volume should be of general interest. For here we have no dry recital of facts and statistics but a most human and readable chronicle. The store of information gathered from old family papers handed down to the author, the extracts from quaint letters, wills, deeds, account books give first-hand knowledge of the times and show personal traits of many of the people.

Thus the book is something more than a family biography. The writer has assembled his material so that he recreates that early scene of struggle and privation in those rugged Connecticut hills in the days when Mrs. Esther Lawson "wove and made a woolen petticoat for each of her daughters and son's wives when they were married" and her stalwart husband, Capt. Thomas Lawson, led Union men towards Cambridge at the Lexington Alarm. For Union might be any isolated American

settlement of Colonial times—its inhabitants any group of American men and women displaying the heroic traits so typical of that era.

Sacajawea. Grace Raymond Hebard. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Glendale, California. 1933. Price, \$6.

The very title gives promise of this volume's romance—a promise vividly fulfilled in the life-story of Sacajawea, heroic Indian woman who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition on its historic journey and whose influence for peace with her own people proved of such value to our Government. For this remarkable Shoshone princess, wife of the French-Canadian trapper, Charbonneau, "was able to understand the white man's point of view and to present this to the Indians, at the same time successfully interpreting the Indian's point of view to the whites."

An able historian, Dr. Grace Hebard, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Wyoming, has, with scholarly pen and great accuracy of detail, set before us the results of thirty years of research. So well has she reconstructed the life of Sacajawea that not only have we a very complete record of the heroine but a colorful account of westward expansion, with explorers, frontiersmen, agents, traders, Indians, Mormons, French priest, German prince, and many famous Western characters. But throughout its pages, as gentle mother, bold guide, wise counsellor to her people, stands out the central figure—Sacajawea.

The many authentic sources of information discussed in the preface, the wide bibliography consulted, and the copious documentary evidence and explanatory footnotes given throughout places this work—not alone a splendid memorial to the Indian woman—but among the really important additions to the history of the Northwest. Typographically the book is a work of art with its excellent Caslon type and the 20 plates and facsimiles from rare originals previously unpublished.

Chapter I, based chiefly on the journals of Lewis and Clark and other members of the expedition, describes the efficient serv-

ices of Sacajawea through the uncharted wilderness (1804-6). While still in winter quarters she gave birth to a son, Baptiste, taking him all the way from the Mandan villages to the Pacific Ocean. Probably the most dramatic moment on that long trail was the reunion of Sacajawea and her own tribe on August 17, 1805, near the two forks of the Missouri River.

Chapter II deals with the adventurous career of Toussaint Charbonneau, picturesque interpreter of many an expedition, who lived half his life with the Indians but whose harsh treatment caused Sacajawea to finally leave him. Next come the records of his two sons by different wives, Toussaint and Baptiste, both of whom were educated in St. Louis by Captain Clark. It was Baptiste, child of Sacajawea, who became so useful to "fur-traders and explorers because of his ability as an interpreter and his knowledge of the West," and who, in 1823, travelled to Germany with Prince Paul of Württemberg. Of great historic interest are the extracts from a manuscript volume written by Prince Paul recounting his travels in the West, 1839-41, recently unearthed in Stuttgart and published here for the first time.

The author then traces the wanderings of Sacajawea after her flight from Charbonneau, her stay with the Comanches, her marriage to a member of that tribe, her further journeyings until she joined her own people, the Shoshones, reunion with her son, Baptiste, and her adopted son, Basil, and her later life on the Shoshone Wind River reservation in Wyoming. It was Basil who signed the treaty of 1868 at Fort Bridger and who, with his foster-mother, helped encourage farming and agriculture and served as interpreters to American agents. Much of the information regarding Sacajawea's life on the reservation was procured by the author from direct interviews with Indians. The appendix contains the valuable testimony of Indians, agents, missionaries and teachers among the Shoshones. The volume ends with an account of her death and burial. On the morning of April 9, 1884, Sacajawea was found lifeless in her teepee, having "died alone, as she had so very often lived."

Men of Champoege. A Record of the Lives of the Pioneers Who Founded the Oregon Government, by Caroline C. Dobbs. Metropolitan Press, Portland, Oregon. 1932. Price, \$1.50.

The destiny of the last frontier! For in the lives of these intrepid men of Champoege is unfolded the powerful drama of westward migration, and the settlement and development of the Oregon Country. How the dauntless spirit of American pioneers forced the waiving of England's rival claims to the Pacific Northwest, the enlargement of our boundaries by the treaty of 1846, and the taking over of Oregon as a territory in 1848 are matters of general knowledge. Particular interest, however, is attached to the biographies of those men who, on that memorable day, May 2, 1843, founded the Provisional Government at Champoege and, in so doing, saved Oregon for ultimate statehood.

In the preparation of their histories many of their descendants and other pioneers were interviewed, especially in the case of the founders, of whom little had been previously written. Beginning this work as Historian of Multnomah Chapter (Portland), D. A. R., the author, Mrs. John F. Dobbs, spent three years of competent research among Oregon and Washington historical publications, public records, letters, diaries, using an extensive bibliography—then, on completion and in response to a general demand, the fifty-two biographies were published in this volume.

It is indexed, illustrated, and has three appendices, among which is a record of Oregon marriages in the 40's and 50's by the Rev. J. S. Griffin, Pastor of Church and Congregation of Tualatin Plains, Oregon Territory. These are contained in the clergyman's manuscript papers in the library of Pacific University and were recorded in no other place.

The men of Champoege are given in the order of their arrival in Willamette Valley, and are divided into various groups, a chapter devoted to each group as follows: The Earliest Settlers; Wyeth's Parties; The Methodist Missionaries; Other Missionaries; The Peoria Party; The Mountain Men; The Immigration of 1842 (White

Party); Freelance Settlers. In reading their stories we gain a vivid picture of lines of wagons wearily toiling over the Rocky Mountains, and of the exploits, courage and foresight of the pioneers who lived in the critical days when Oregon's fate was imperiled.

Bronze tablets, placed by Multnomah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, mark the graves of over thirty of the founders of the Provisional Government. This small volume will further perpetuate the memory of their great achievement, for Oregon was "the only part of our great republic which never knew alien domination—the only section acquired, not by purchase or conquest from a foreign power, but by colonization under the American flag."

George Washington in Sculpture, by Frances Davis Whittemore. Marshall Jones Company, Boston. 1933. Price, \$3.50.

It has been said that sculpture is the most enduring of all crafts. But to give the spirit of life to his creation the artist must choose a subject he understands and loves. From early days George Washington has been a favorite subject among our sculptors—from the time when his ideals "prompted the supreme efforts of those untrained in any art" on to the distinguished work of modern Americans.

In a study of this volume the reader may trace the development of American sculpture from its earliest expressions down to the present time—from the oldest wooden statue of Washington by the patriot, William Sullivan, that once stood on Broadway, to the gigantic and imposing memorial being carved today by Gutzon Borglum in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

One-time Director of Art at Washburn College and with a background of trained knowledge, the writer has interpreted her theme with keen critical ability. She has uncovered a wealth of obscure source-mate-

rial relating to the more important of Washington's sculptural representations. Her interesting discussions and comments, the stories of the sculptors, the accounts of historic unveilings and dedication exercises, and the 47 excellent illustrations make this volume a valuable text-book.

William Rush, born in 1756, was our first important native sculptor and is discussed in the chapter on primitive craftsmen along with William Sullivan, Samuel McIntire, and an unknown Indian. There are interesting accounts of the famous gold medal voted to Washington by the Continental Congress in honor of Boston's evacuation by British forces in March, 1776, and designed by the French medalist, Pierre Duvivier; of Washington's standing figure and bust by Houdon, whose rare genius has passed on "to posterity an exact and faithful likeness of his face and form."

Among American memorials we have a Colossal Washington by Horatio Greenough, first American to deliberately choose sculpture as a profession and go to Europe for serious study; the equestrian statues by Thomas Crawford, Clark Mills, Thomas Ball, Henry Kirk Brown, and Frederick Roth; the works of John Quincy Adams Ward, Daniel Chester French, Lorado Taft, and a host of other important sculptors too numerous to list. Not only in America are Washington's tributes to be found, but in far-away cities, such as Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Caracas, and Budapest.

Women sculptors have also honored Washington's greatness. An 18th century Quakeress, Patience Wright, executed both a bust and bas-relief in wax; today there are Katharine Crosby's exquisite circular panels of Washington and Cornwallis. Of special interest at this time is the account of Laura Gardin Fraser, designer of the beautiful Bicentennial Medal, for while it has long been customary to strike medals in honor of nationally important events, "it has remained for this country to choose a woman for such an historic task."



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

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To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.

2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.

3. All queries must be short and to the point.

4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.

5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

ANSWERS

2850. **PILLARS.**—James & Richard Pillars were from Virginia & served in the Va. troops. In 1781 they were in Fort Massac, Illinois & in 1793 they removed to Randolph Co. James died there 1833/34. Record of their services may be found in Illinois Papers—D. 111. page 127. Ref: Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Illinois.—*Mrs. Harriet J. Walker.*

14172. **SEDGWICK.**—The following is from the "General Notes or Contributions to the Family Histories" by Nathaniel Goodwin. pub. 1856. Gen. Robert Sedgwick married Johanna—abt 1637/8 & their chil born in Charlestown, Mass. were Samuel bp 1639, Hannah bp 1641, William, Robert, & Sarah. William Sedgwick married Elizabeth daughter of the Rev. Samuel Stone, 2nd minister of Hartford, Conn. She divorced him & later married John Roberts of Hartford, then of New Jersey. Their child was Samuel Sedgwick born 1667 d died 24 Mch 1735 married abt 1689 Mary, born abt 1669 died 4 Sept 1743, dau of Stephen Hopkin & his wife Dorcas Bronson. Their chil were Samuel b 22 Aug 1690, Jonathan b 29 Mch 1693, Ebenezer b 25 Feb 1695, Joseph b 16 May 1697, Stephen b 17 Mch 1701, Abigail b 23 Feb 1703, Mary b 1 July 1705, William b 29 June 1707, Elizabeth b 10 Dec 1708, Thankful b 3 Nov 1710, Mercy b 18 Jan 1713, Benj. b 7 Nov 1716. Benjamin Sedgwick b 7

Nov 1716, died abt 1777/8 married abt 1738 Ann Thompson who died abt 1777/8. Their chil were Sarah bp 25 Mch 1739, John bp 7 Mch 1742, Benjamin bp 11 Mch 1744, Theodore bp 1746 (Yale 1765), Mary Ann b 27 July 1749, Lorain b abt 1751 married Capt. Jacob Parsons of Richmond, Mass. All Sedgwick children were born in Hartford, Ct. except those of Gen. Robert.—*Miss Jessie E. Foote, 79 South 11th St., Newark, N. J.*

14206a. **ANDREWS.**—Robert Andrews, said to have been born in Boxford, Eng. lived in Topsfield, Mass. 1644, settling in Rowley Village, now Boxford in 1661. He died 29 May 1668 & his wife Grace died 25 Dec 1702. Their chil were Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Thomas, John, Robert, Rebecca, Joseph, Sarah and Ruth. Serg. Thomas Andrews b abt 1645, lived in Boxford, Mass. & married 1st 22 June 1670, a widow Martha (Baker) Antrun of Ipswich. He married 2nd, before 1692/3 Rebecca —, & died abt 1718. His wife Rebecca died 1 Apr. 1724. His children b at Boxford were Elizabeth, Martha, Robert, Sarah, Hannah, Ruth, Rebecca, Lilburn, Patience, Esther and Thomas. Capt. Thomas Andrews born 18 Dec. 1694 in Boxford, married 1 Mch 1721/2 Ruth Bixby who died bet 1769 & 1789. He died bet 10 Dec 1746 & 1 June 1747. Their chil born in Boxford were Nathaniel, Rebecca, Levi, Sarah, Lilborn, Lydia, Jerusha, Susanna and Abigail. Lydia Andrews born 22 July 1732 married

24 Dec 1751 Samuel Flint of Middleton: Ref: The Essex Antiquarian Aug. 1899, vol 3, no. 8 pages 113-114.—*Miss E. May Christie, R.F.D. 2, Silver Creek, New York.*

14206c. WETHERBEE.—John Wetherbee born abt 1650 in Eng. died 1711 Stow, Mass. He married 1st, 18 Sept 1672 in Marlborough, Mass. Mary Howe who was b 18 June 1654 at Sudbury, Mass & died 5 June 1684 at Stow. Their chil were Joseph. John and Thomas. John Wetherbee mar 2nd 16 Sept 1684 at Stow, Lydia Moore who was born 6 Apr. 1660 at Lancaster, Mass, dau of John Moore son of John. & his wife Ann Smith dau of John. of Lancaster. She survived him & mar 2nd Samuel Winch of Framingham. Chil of John & Lydia Wetherbee were David, Jonathan, Ephraim, Mary, Lydia & Anne. John Wetherbee was in Marlborough as early as 1672, he also lived in Sudbury & Stow. He served in the French and Indian War & in King Philip's War in 1675. Ref: Mass. Archives, vol 67, p 277. David Wetherbee of John, died 1758 & his will was probated 13 April 1758 (see Middlesex Registry, vol. 24, p. 159). He married Mercy Brown who survived him. Their chil were Elizabeth born 21 Apr 1715 & died 30 Nov 1808 in Harvard, Mass. She mar Shadrach Hapgood; Phineas b 6 Oct 1716 mar Betsey Whitney; Mary b 3 Nov 1718 mar 1st Stevens & 2nd Jonathan Read; Edward b 7 Oct 1720 mar Hannah Whitney; David b 28 Feb 1722; Joseph mar. Hannah Forbush; Silas b 19 Nov. 1727, mar Betty Brown; Lydia married Timothy Brown. Elizabeth Wetherbee born 21 April 1715 married Shadrach Hapgood & had chil: Mercy b 26 Jan 1732/3, Elizabeth b 26 Sept 1734, Asa b 13 June 1740, Israel b 1 Mch 1743, Sarah b 16 June 1744, Shadrach b 4 Oct 1747, Oliver b 7 Oct 1751, Lois b 13 Apr 1754, and Lydie b 4 July 1757. Ref: History of Harvard, page 550.—*Miss E. May Christie, R. F. D. 2, Silver Creek, N. Y.*

13735. CHAIRES.—Will the party who wishes infor abt the Cheairs, Cheers or Chaires family of Maryland please write to *Mrs. J. O. Cheairs, 1416 E. 31st St., Tulsa, Okla.* She has data on this family.

13187a. BOWMAN.—George Bowman father of four famous Bowman brothers lived in Virginia & married a daughter of Baron Jost or Juste Hite. These bros were

Abraham, Joseph, John & Isaac., who lived in Tenn. & Ky. Isaac Bowman, Jr. son of Isaac returned to Va. The following records may be of use to you. Isaac Bowman—Va.—Major of Colonel Clark's Illinois Regiment; killed by Indians at Fort Patrick Henry, 14 Aug. 1779. Isaac Bowman, Jr.—Va.—Lieut. & Quarter Master of Col. Clark's Ill. Reg't May 1779; taken prisoner by Indians 17 Nov 1779; sold by them to a trader & carried to New Orleans & Cuba, escaped & returned to Va. Died Sept. 1826. Ref: Heitman's Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army 1775-1783. Isaac Bowman & George W. S. Bowman, a suit in regard to some land & a ferry in Ind. Ref: Decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Curtis 14; 15, 16 Peters. 1 Howard 189; page 560. Isaac Bowman, Lieut. Illinois Reg't in Rev. Ref: Rogers Report on Rev. Claims U. S. House of Representatives 33rd Congress 16 Feb. 1854. "Western Commissioners met at Harrodsburg 1782-83. Papers of Major Joseph Bowman & Lt. Isaac Bowman laid before Commissioners. Isaac Bowman presented account of his service as Horse Master to the Illinois Regiment May 12-Nov. 17, 1779. Was carrying papers from Col. Montgomery to Isaac Ruddle when captured by Indians, papers destroyed, but money saved." Meredith Bowman of Va. married Ann Smith who was a descendant of the Sturgis & Mays families. Their children were Minard, Marshall, Edward, Mary, Meredith and Margaret. Marshall Bowman married Lucretia Johnson of Vincennes, Ind. Meredith Bowman died in Vincennes in 1850 & his body was taken to New Orleans to be placed by that of his wife. Was this Meredith the son of Isaac Jr. son of Isaac Bowman?—*Mrs. Lucile Brakenridge Till, Hammond, La.*

14333. POSEY.—John Posey III, born 1685 died 1759. He married 1st Lydia Shuttleworth & 2nd Elizabeth Adair. His son John Posey IV born abt 1720 d at the home of his son William in Chester Co. Penna. aft the Rev. War in which he saw service. Abt 1740 he married Martha Price Harrison, widow of George Harrison of Fairfax Co. Va. She died bef. 1770. In 1774 John Posey returned to Charles Co. Md. where he resided before moving to Va. His chil were John Price, Hanson St. Law-

rence, Mildred Amelia, Thomas & William. Thomas Posey born 9 July 1750 died 18 March 1818, married 1773 1st wife Martha dau. of Sampson Matthews & had chil John born 19 Sept. 1774 in Fincastle, Va. died 25 Nov. 1851 in Henderson Co. Ky. married 25 Jan 1798 Lucy Frances Thornton b 1781 d 1846, dau of Geo. Washington Thornton & his wife Mary Alexander. Thomas Posey mar 2nd 22 July 1783 in Spotsylvania Co. Va. Parish of St. George, Mary Alexander Thornton b 1756 d 1837, wid of George Washington Thornton. Their chil were Fayette b 24 Oct 1784, Lloyd b 16 June 1786, Thornton Alexander b 21 Feb. 1788, Wm. Churchill b 13 May 1789, Thomas b 29 Mar 1791, Eliza Maria b 26 Aug 1792, Alexander b 20 Sept 1794, Washington Adams Glassell b 30 Jan 1799, and Sarah Ann Taliaferro Thornton b 20 Aug 1800.—*Mrs. Frances W. B. Pollock, 5861 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.*

14251a. BEMIS.—John Pike, Jr. married Bulah Bemis of Paxton, 11 Nov 1784 in Sturbridge, Mass. Bulah died 19 March 1837 aged 72 years. These dates were taken from records at these towns. Am collecting data & will be glad to correspond.—*Mrs. L. C. Uhl, Smith Center, Kans.*

14187a. BOWMAN.—Jacob Bowman of either Cumberland or Lancaster Co. Penna was born 1752 & is supposed to have served in the Rev. We have records of his desc. who came to Iowa abt 1845. If you are interested in this branch of the family will be glad to corres.—*Dayton E. Hunter, Independence, Iowa.*

14276. HAYES.—Ancestors of Rutherford Hayes are buried in the "Pioneer Burying Ground" at Sidney, Delaware Co. N. Y. Deacon Israel Smith Sr., whose grave is next to the Hayes family, moved to Sidney from Brattleboro Vt. in 1790 & settled on 640 acres given him by the State in the "Vermont suffers" tract. His father, gr. father & gr. gr. father bore the name of John Smith, descendants of Lieut Samuel Smith & his wife Elizabeth Chileab, who came to Wethersfield, Mass. in 1634 on the ship "Elizabeth" from Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, Eng. Deacon Israel Smith Sr. b 2 Apr. 1739 married Abigail Chandler & d 1811. Of their eight chil., Israel Jr. & Simeon, with their father preceded the family from

Vt. to N. Y. The chil of Deacon Israel Smith, Sr. were Deacon Israel, Jr. b 8 Dec 1765 who mar Electa Church b 1769; Simeon, Chloe—Mrs. Hayes; Azor, Clara—Mrs. Ashel Bixby; Nabby—Mrs. McMaster; Betsy—Mrs. Redfield, & another son. Deacon Israel Smith Sr. served in the Rev. War, was in the Battle of Saratoga in Oct 1777, under Gen. Gates, & led his company as Captain of that day in place of that officer who was temporarily absent. Extract from Address of Hon. David McMaster as given at the Centennial Jubilee of Sidney Plains. Baptismal records are also copied in this pamphlet. Would like information of Abigail Chandler & also of Electa Church b 5 Dec 1765, of "Churches Hollow" who married Israel Smith, Jr. b 15 Dec 1764 & d Jan 1834. All are buried in the Pioneer Burying Ground at Sidney N. Y.—*Mrs. Eleanor Lynch Brenner, 940 Hickman Road, Augusta, Ga.*

14274. WALTON.—Capt. William Walton b 1725 prob in Va. died 1797 in N. Car. He enlisted at Lieut. 17 Apr. 1777 in 7th Reg't, Chowan Co. N. Car.; June 1 1778, 1st Lieut in N. Car. Reg't; 12 May 1780 prisoner at Charleston; Aug. 1, 1781 exchanged as Capt. 1 Jan 1783 honorably discharged as Capt. Capt. Wm. Walton seems to have been the only son of Thomas Walton, Sr. who d 1757 in Chowan Co. N. C. In 1727 he came from the Isle of Wight Co. Va. to Chowan Co. mar Sarah & had chil Susannah who mar — Hunter; Eliz. who mar — Trotman; Judith who mar — Roundtree; Anne who mar — Hunter; Sarah. Will prob 1757.—*Miss Frances Burkhead, % American Consulate, Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico.*

QUERIES

14390. (c) FLENNER.—Wanted parentage Joseph Lake Flenner, who mar. Martha Elizabeth Frankham at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 1855.

(d) HARKNESS.—Wanted parentage Susan B. Harkness of Eastern Shore, Md., who mar. abt. 1810 Robert M. Harrison.—*J. B. F.*

14391. HAMPTON. — Wanted names and dates and all possible infor. of parents of Wm. Preston Hampton b. in Rutherford, N. C., Jan. 5, 1791. He was a grandson of Col. Andrew Hampton.

(a) VASS.—Wanted dates and all possible infor. of Alexander Vass of Madison co., Va. and of his wife Mary Thornton Vass who d. in Fredericksburg, Va. abt. 1850.—*F. M. A.*

14392. STRAIT-STRAIGHT-STREIGHT.—Wanted ances, wife and chil. of Job Strait, Straight, or Streight, of R. I. whose chil. Thomas and Elizabeth (b. abt. 1769) came to Potter co., Pa., and Steuben co., N. Y.—*H. S. W.*

14393. BURNETT.—Wanted parentage with dates of b. and d. of Edward J. Burnett b. 1806, d. 1859, mar. Rebekah Ann Brooke b. Dec. 3, 1809. His grandfather was Edward Burnett who d. April 1813 and mar. Rhoda Cox. Wanted her parentage. They all lived in Chesterfield co., Va. Wanted also ances. of Rebekah Brooke.—*B. D. S.*

14394. SMITH.—Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of John and Joseph Smith and ances. of their wives, Sarah Jaurdan and Lovey Hosca. They lived in Perquimans and Pasquotank co., N. C. and d. there. John and Lovey Hosca Smith's son was Hosea Smith who moved to Indiana territory 1810.—*E. S.*

14395. SMITH.—Wanted parentage and birthplace of Henry Smith b. abt. 1753 Va. First joined Rev. army in Pittsylvania co. according to claim for pension in 1837 which was granted 1838. Resident of McMinn co., Tenn. for 11 yrs. His sons were: Nathaniel, who was General in command of removal of Cherokee Indians 1838; and Jackson, who was one of the first settlers of McMinn co., b. 1777 and served in War of 1812.

(a) MONTGOMERY.—Wanted ances. of James Montgomery b. 1740, d. 1808, mar. Elizabeth McConnell. Was commissioned second lieut. Nov. 8, 1777. In 1786 he applied for and received a land grant in Franklin co., Ga. Moved from Pendleton Dist., S. C. Had 3 chil. by 1st wife: John, said to have been killed in battle of Waxhaws; Hugh b. 1767, d. 1852, mar. Margaret Barclay in 1788; and James McConnell who mar. Nancy Farlow in 1797.—*S. N. B.*

14396. LAWRENCE.—Wanted parentage with their dates of b. and d., and bros. and sis. of Edward Lawrence, a Rev. sol. from

Mass. who mar. Elizabeth Thomas, March 1778 at Deerfield, Mass.—*P. E. L.*

14397. BAILEY.—Wanted ances of William George or William Edward Bailey, b. Feb. 14, 1804 Hudson, Columbia co., N. Y., mar. Cynthia Wheeler, Whitehall, N. Y., March 31, 1831, d. in Fla. Wm. George Bailey had 2 daus: Elizabeth Frances who mar. A. A. McDonell, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Amanda Wales.—*J. G. B.*

14398. REED.—Wanted any data concerning Captain Casper Reed, First Company, Third Batt., Northumberland co., Pa. Militia, 1778.—*M. G. R.*

14399. HERRICK.—Asa Herrick (1783-1852) moved from Fitchburg, Mass. to Erie co., N. Y. 1811. His wife was Nancy Herrick b. betw. 1794 and 1800 and d. 1833/4. Chil were: Sylvenus, Mary, Miranda, Barbara, John, Dorcas, William Asa, Charles Paul, James and 6 others d. young. Wanted date and place of mar. and ances. of Nancy Herrick. Wanted also any Rev. rec. in her line.

(a) WETHERBEE-ALLEN. — Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of John Wetherbee b. April 28, 1723 d. March 21, 1811, mar. (1st) Feb. 17, 1747 in Harvard, Mass., Sarah Brown. Their chil. were: Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Eunice, Ruth and Micah. He mar. (2nd) March 22, 1760, Martha Harris, and had Martha and Anna. Removed to Deerfield, Mass., or vicinity, and Micah, William, Isaac. His son Micah b. Aug. 30, 1765, mar. Patience Allen b. Sept. 10, 1767. Wanted also her ances. and Rev. rec. of her father (if any). Would like to correspond with anyone of Wetherbee ances.

(b) NESSLY-GROFF-FAWCETT-SNODGRASS.—Wanted Rev. rec. and chil. of Jacob Nessly (1753-1832) mar. Elizabeth Groff (1757-1829). His son John Nessly b. 1778 mar. Elizabeth b. 1782, dau. of Thomas Fawcett b. 1747 and Isabel Snodgrass. Wanted Rev. rec. and date of d. of Thomas Fawcett. Also any Rev. rec. in Snodgrass and Groff lines.

(c) SNOW-HOPKINS.—Wanted Rev. rec. of Oliver Snow b. Aug 28, 1721 Woburn, Mass. mar. (1st) April 12, 1748, Elizabeth Phillips in Ashford, Conn. Wanted Rev. rec. of his son, Solomon b. April 18, 1761 in Ashford, mar. Eunice Hopkins (or Hopkinson) b. Sept. 11, 1776.

Their chil were: Alanson, Nathan, Hannah, Bobie, Daniel, Solomon and Silas. Wanted also ances. and Rev. rec. of father or grandfather of Eunice Hopkins.

(d) **SLAUSON-CARR.**—Wanted ances. of Ebenezer Slauson b. Aug. 17, 1794/5 and of 1st wife Betsey Carr b. Jan. 20, 1796, mar. 1813.—*E. M. C.*

14400. **KING.**—Wanted infor. of desc. of Clement King, d. R. I. 1694. Wanted also names of desc. of John King, emigrant from York, Eng. b 1629, d. 1703, came to Sharon, Conn., mar. — Holten. Wanted ances. of Benjamin King who lived and d. in Bracken co., Ky., b. abt. 1775-80, possibly in Pa., mar. Velinda — and had 8 chil. whose records are known.

(a) **FRAZEE.**—Wanted parentage of Eliphalet Frazee b. Jan. 22, 1772, in N. J., d. Feb. 1, 1862, Durhamville, N. Y., mar. Jan. 18, 17—, Mercye A. Soule, in R. I. Wanted infor. of Judge Jonathan Frazee of Middlesex co., N. J., who left there in 1774. His wife believed to have been Martha Coddington. Wanted all possible infor. of ances. and desc. of David Frazee who served in Rev. War as private, Middlesex co., N. J. from June to Dec. 15, 1779. Also name of wife. Wanted name of father of Gershom Frazee b. abt. 170—, mar. Abigail —, chil: Abraham, Gershom, Moses and Matthias. Wanted ances. of Mary Randolph Frazee b. 1792, d. 1860, mar. Morris D. (or M.) Marsh b. 1788/9, d. 1852. Wanted father, bros. and wife of Timothy Frazee b. 1710/19 who had sons Lewis, Oliver, Morris and William. Wanted ances. of Stephen Frazee who mar. Hannah Gifford, March 16, 1765. Both of Monmouth co., N. J. Their chil were: Stephen, Joseph, and Joshua. Wanted wife and chil. of Joseph Frazee who d. 1713/4 at Elizabethtown, N. J. Where did he come from? Wanted parentage and all infor. of Ephraim Frazee b. abt. 1700, lived at Scotch Plains, N. J. until abt. 1760 when he removed to Westmoreland co., Pa. and d. there 1776.

(b) **COLE.**—Wanted all infor. possible on James Cole who mar. Elizabeth Frazee of Scotch Plains bef. Rev.

(c) **HARSHEY.**—Wanted mar. and desc. of Christian Harshey (or Harshay), immigrant to Phila. Sept. 20, 1743 from Rotterdam and Cowes.

(d) **ARNOLD.**—Wanted parentage of Henry Arnold b. 1781 in Pa. or Va. and d. in Preble co., Ohio 1853, mar. Barbara Harshey-Baker, a widow, abt. 1820.—*O. E. F.*

14401. **STITH.**—Wanted gen. of Richard Stith of Campbell co., Ky., d. abt. 1802, mar. Lucy —. His son Thomas mar. Rodah Jones. Thomas' son Benjamin Buckner mar. Cordelia Sanders, and their 2nd son Zachary Taylor Stith mar. — Hinkston.—*F. L. P.*

14402. **PENN.**—Giles Penn was the father of George; Sir Wm. (father of Wm. Penn, the Quaker); Rachel who mar. Ralph Bradshaw; and — who. mar. —, parents of Capt. Wm. Markham, appointed Gov. of Pa. by Wm. Penn. Wanted the mother of these chil.

(a) **BRADSHAW.**—Rachel Penn mar. Ralph Bradshaw Oct. 26, 1630, Eng. Their dau. Rebecca mar. Capt. Wm. Crispin. Were there other Bradshaw chil?

(b) **CRISPIN - STOCKTON - SHINN-RIDGEWAY.**—Silas Crispin, son of Capt. Wm. and Rebecca (Bradshaw) Crispin, mar. 1st Hester Holme; 2nd in 1697, Mary Stockton Shinn (widow of Thos. Shinn of Burlington, N. J.). Wanted her relationship to the Signer. She mar. 3rd Nov. 11, 1714, Richard Ridgeway of Burlington. Wanted their chil. and date and place of her death.

(c) **OWEN.**—Wanted parentage of Joshua and Martha Owen whose dau. Margaret mar. Aug. 21, 1722. Friends Meeting House, Burlington, N. J. Benjamin, son of Silas and Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin, b. Sept. 1, 1699.

(d) **BRADDOCK.**—Wanted parentage and Rev. rec. of father of Rachel Braddock who mar. Benj., son of Benj. and Margaret (Owen) Crispin, b. Nov. 27, 1739, Mt. Holly, N. J.—*M. W. H.*

14403. **SIMPSON.**—Wanted names of chil of Benjamin Simpson, Orange co., N. C.

(a) **LEWIS.**—Wanted parentage and gen. of Aaron Lewis, b. in Bladen co., N. C. 1761. Private in Bladen co. Militia. Lived in Guilford co., N. C. 1790.—*K. W. H.*

14404. **HILL.**—Wanted ances. of Letitia Hill b. 1784, d. 1843 in Abingdon, Va., mar. Michael Shaver in Washington co., Va., June 7, 1807.

(a) **SHAVER.**—Wanted all infor. possible on Michael Shaver, Rev. sol., killed at the battle of Camden, who lived in N. C. in Rowan co. He mar. Catherine —. Wanted her maiden name and list of their chil.—*E. G.*

14405. OWNES - VAN DEUSEN.—Wanted ances. and infor. of mar. of James Ownes and Mary Van Deusen (1811-1907), dau. of Thomas and Mary Gilliland Van Deusen of South Brunswick Township, Middlesex co., N. J. Their chil. were: Mary Jane b. 1834 in Middlesex co.; James Henry b. 1836 in N. Y. City; Susan b. 1838 in N. Y. City; and Ilen b. 1840 in N. Y. City.

14406. YOUNG-PAGE.—Wanted ances. of Robert Young b. 1786 and his wife Mary —, b. 1795 natives of Pa. Later res. of Franklin, Warren co., Ohio. Chil. living in 1850 were: Aletha, Susan and Margaret Gasaway b. 1832. Another dau. Elizabeth mar. Daniel Page and both d. 1836. Their son Charles Anthony Page b. year parents d. and raised by g-parents Young. Wanted also ances. of Daniel Page, one time res. of Franklin, Warren co., Ohio. Wanted Rev. rec. in either family. Would like to correspond with anyone having Young or Page data.—*A. StC. H.*

14407. BOWMAN.—Wanted ances. and all possible infor. of Anne Bowman who mar. Abram Savage and moved from Pa. to Va. after the Rev. Lived at Woodstock and New Market. Their chil. were: Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Catherine, George, Abram and Mrs. Throckmorton.—*J. S. E.*

14408. PEPPE.—Wanted dates and places of b. d. and mar. of William Pepple who served in Rev. from Frederick co., Md. His son b. 1778 served in War of 1812 from Balto co., mar. at Taneytown.—*B. B. K.*

14409. SUTHERLAND - GERMAN OR GERMOND OR GERMAIN.—Wanted dates of b. mar. and d. of Sarah Sutherland who mar. Silas German, lieut. in Rev. of Dutchess co., N. Y. Their son was Gen. Obadiah German of N. Norwich, N. Y.

(a) **SALTER-WISWELL.**—Wanted dates of b. d., father's name and Rev. rec. for Elizabeth Salter mho mar. Capt. Henry Wiswell Jan. 1797 at Worcester, Mass. (Elizabeth Salter had a bro. Ed, who lived in Norwich, N. Y.) Wanted dates of b., mar. and d., of their dau. Mary who mar. Sutherland

German, son of Gen. Obadiah German. After d. of Sutherland, Mary German mar. — Sexton, and lived in N. Norwich, N. Y. and Wisc.—*R. S. S.*

14410. LEWIS.—Wanted parentage of James Madison Lewis who mar. Ann Calendar in Balto. 1846. George Richard Lewis b. 1800 Richmond, Va., d. at Osceola, Mo., Dec. 1843, son of Howell and Ellen H. Pollard Lewis, and grandson of Col. Fielding Lewis and his 2nd. wife Betty Washington, mar. Eliza McLean in Morganfield, Ky. 1833. Had he been mar. before?—*A. B. R.*

14411. RICHARDSON.—Wanted ances. of Ezekial Richardson who came to Amer. in 1630 with Gov. Winthrop and was one of founders of Woburn, Mass.—*M. R. H.*

14412. WOODFIN-ASHBROOK.—Wanted Rev. rec. and all dates of Nicholas Woodfin and also of his wife Hannah Ashbrook, of Rutherford or Buncombe co., N. C. Their dau. Sarah mar. John Nailor (Naylor) and they d. in Rutherford co., Tenn.

(a) **NAYLOR.**—Wanted 1st wife of Joshua Nailor (Naylor), Rev. sol. from Prince George co., Md. b. 1751, d. 1835. By this mar. there was a son John who lived in Rutherford co., N. C., later removing to Tenn. Joshua Nailor mar. 2nd. Mourning Stoggins of Montgomery co., N. C. 1782.—*E. N. M.*

14413. HOPKINS.—Wanted to correspond with anyone having knowledge of Eldridge, Joseph or Joslin Hopkins living in Ky. abt. 1800.—*J. F. W.*

14414. KIRKLAND - THURMAN - RAINEY.—Wanted Rev. rec. and name of wife of George Kirkland of S. C., prob. Cheraw Dist. Wanted also surname of Kesiah, wife of Philip Thurman, prob. mar. in Cheraw Dist. S. C. Also Rev. rec. of Wm. Rainey of N. C., and surname of his wife.—*S. R. E.*

14415. RHEA.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Rhea who mar. Joseph Hankinson, son of Capt. Kenneth Hankinson of Rev.—*S. P. S.*

14416. MORROW-WIER.—Matthew Morrow, son of Thomas Morrow who emigrated to America abt. 1750 from Down, Ire. and settled in Pa. near Harrisburg, mar. Elizabeth Wier, dau. of Israel Wier. They moved to Washington co. and had: Samuel, Thomas, John, David, James, Adam, Mary, Lavina, Catherine, Jane, Anna and Eliza-

beth. Wanted to correspond with desc. of any of the above. Wanted also Rev. rec. of any of above.

(a) **CONKLIN-NICHOLDS.** — Wanted parentage of Jonathan Conklin b. April 23, 1794, who mar. Lucy, dau. of Simeon Nicholds. They resided in Tioga co., N. Y. 1818. Chil: Simeon, Phoebe, Matilda, and Charles. Would like to correspond with desc. of Conklin and Nicholds families.

(b) **KEARSLEY.**—Wanted ances. of Alexander Brice and of his wife Margaret Kearsley, mar. May 1796, Phila. Pa. Would like to correspond with desc.

(c) **SMITH.**—Wanted all possible infor. and parentage of Dolly Smith b. 1766, Wentworth, N. H., who mar. Benjamin, son of Wm. Cotton, at Wentworth 1785. Went to Ohio and located near Seville.—*L. B. F.*

14417. **BURNS - BYRNES.** — Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of Jane Burns or Byrnes of Montgomery, Orange co., N. Y., who mar. Michael Doland, and had dau. Anna Fonda Doland or Dolan b. 1822.

(a) **MCCURDY.**—Wanted desc. of James McCurdy who was in Capt. Uriah Drake's Co., 4th Regt. Ulster co. Land Bounty Rights.

(b) **PURDY.**—Wanted desc. of Capt. Jacobus Purdy of Westchester co. Militia, 2nd Regt. Col. Thos. Thomas; also of Lt. Abraham Purdy and Lt. Obediah Purdy of Westchester co. Militia, 3rd Regt.—*M. F. M.*

14418. **VAN DYKE.**—Wanted all infor. possible and parentage with Rev. rec. of Garrett Van Dyke b. 1780, d. Mercer co., Ky. 1839, mar. Sarah —. Wanted also surname of wife, when and where mar. and names of chil.—*E. M. M.*

14419. **EATON - WHITE - COBB.** — Wanted all infor. possible of Eaton, White

and Cobb families. Wanted also names of chil. and date and place of d. of Lot Eaton b. 1744, mar. Martha Cobb 1766. Also Rev. rec. and names of chil. of Phillip White who mar. Sarah Eaton. Would like to correspond with desc.—*R. M. W.*

14420. **MCDOWELL.**—Wanted all infor. possible of father of Wm. McDowell b. 1761 Ky., d. 1835, mar. Elizabeth Burgess who d. 1846.—*E. Mc. F.*

14421. **POWELL.**—Wanted ances. and name of wife of Nathaniel Powell b. Sept. 16, 1768 in N. C. or Va. His chil were: William; Elderson b. Sept. 14, 1793; Elisha Thomas b. Dec. 5, 1788; mar. Mary Carter Ward dau. of — Carter. Their chil. were: James Ward b. Feb. 4, 1810, d. Aug. 24, 1877; Eliz. Pace b. Nov. 11, 1811, d. 1836; Priscilla Ann b. Sept. 29, 1813, d. May 11, 1875; Elisha Thomas b. April 15, 1816 d. 185—; Nathaniel Francis b. Jan. 10, 1818; William Joseph b. Aug. 25, 1820, killed by the Gorillas 1862; Benj. Ward b. Oct. 27, 1822 d. 1905. The family migrated from Va. to Ky.—*F. C.*

14422. **KENDALL.**—Wanted mar. red. and names of chil. of Samuel Kendall b. Aug. 28, 1784 at Reading, Pa., son of Joseph and Mary (Geiger) Kendall. Had bro. John. Wanted also parentage and dates of b. and d. of Joseph Kendall and of his wife Hannah —, whose son Joseph b. 1753 d. 1812 mar. Mary Geiger.—*B. C. D. K.*

14423. **ROSS.**—Wanted parentage and all possible infor. of David Gordon Ross who mar. Sue Moss of Lawson, Mo. Their chil were: Samuel, Wm., Robert Lee, Elizabeth and Mary. His bros. were: Robert, Samuel, James, Wm.; sis. were: Elizabeth, Maria, Mary. Came from Scotland and lived near Platt co., Mo.—*E. F.*

XYZ. STRIPLIN-OLIVER.—Wanted all infor possible of William Striplin a Rev. sol. and also of his wife Juliatha Oliver whom he mar. in Va. abt. time of Rev.—*G.M.H.*

Marriage Bonds Filed in Monongalia, Virginia (Now West Virginia)

Copied by THOMAS RAY DILLE

Secretary, Sons of the Revolution, Morgantown, West Virginia

THE following is a complete list of the marriage bonds of Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia), from 1796 to 1850. The list runs chronologically. The first name is the name of the contracting party, the second name under it being the female contracting party; the first name to the right of said contracting parties being the name of the father, mother, or in a few cases the name of the deceased husband of the female contracting party; and the name to the right of the last mentioned persons being the name of the bondsman.

The star after the name of the parent indicates that they had by written consent agreed to the marriage or to a license to be issued.

DATE		NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
1823				
Dec.	29	Stewart, John		
		Cox, Elizabeth	Cox, Moses	Cox, Moses
Dec.	31	Smith, Timothy		
		Toothman, Maria	Toothman, Phoebe	Toothman, Jacob
1824				
Jan.	1	Dering, John F.		
		Dorsey, Priscilla	Dorsey, George	Daring, Henry V.
Jan.	7	Parrish, Evans		
		Denny, Catharine	Denny, Christopher	Ray, Thomas P.
Jan.	8	Richardson, William		
		Blackshere, Priscilla	Blackshere, Ebenezer	Fleming, Lemuel
Jan.	9	Shuman, Jacob		
		Kendall, Mary	Kendall, William	Kendall, James
Jan.	10	Batson, James		
		Baker, Mary	Baker, Nicholas	Baker, Jacob
Jan.	13	Ice, Andrew		
		Hutson, Sarah		Hall, Alan
Jan.	14	Morgan, Morgan		
		Martin, Susan		Morgan, Horatio
Jan.	22	Smilie, John		
		McGill, Maria	McGill, Adam	McGill, Adam
Feb.	3	Foster, Elias		
		Cake, Sophia	Cake, George	Cake, George
Feb.	4	Shafer, Balser		
		Thorn, Mary	Thorn, Benjamin B.	Thorn, Benjamin B.
Feb.	6	Jones, James		
		Meredith, Martha	Meredith, Davis	Musgrave, David
Mar.	4	Stull, Samuel		
		Piles, Catharine	Piles, Zackquill	Morris, Richard
Mar.	17	Ice, Frederick		
		Fleming, Volinder	Fleming, Thomas	Fleming, William
Mar.	20	Satterfield, James		
		Murphy, Emily	Murphy, Martin	Hayes, William
Mar.	24	Worley, Brice		
		Minor, Cassander	Minor, Samuel	Minor, Alexander
Mar.	25	Ross, David		
		Evans, Rebecca	Evans, David	(No surety)
Mar.	27	Runner, Peter		
		Shahan, Louisa	Shahan, George	Shahan, George
Mar.	30	Knight, Thomas	Widow of	
		Stull, Barbara	Stull, Godfrey	Evans, George D.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Through an error the marriage bonds from December 29, 1823, through December 29, 1825, were omitted from the Magazine.

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
Mar. 30	Prickett, Henry		
	Baker, Lydia	Baker, William	Prickett, Josiah
Apr. 10	Haymond, Edward O.		
	Jones, Nancy	Jones, Jacob	Cooper, Isaac
Apr. 28	Carpenter, David L.		
	Sheets, Susannah W.	Sheets, Philip F.	Sheets, Philip F.
Apr. 26	Fletcher, William		
	Henkins, Alice	Henkins, Peter	Henkins, Peter
May 3	Shackelford, Joseph A.		
	Clark, Sarah	Clark, Wm., dec.	Ray, Thomas P.
May 3	Bright, Elkannah		
	Baker, Amey	Baker, John	Baker, Samuel
May 10	Snider, David R.		
	Miller, Maria	Miller, Wm.	Miller, Jacob
May 17	Brain, James		
	Gray, Mary	Gray, William	Gray, John
May 18	Scott, Joseph		
	Ridgeway, Phoebe	Ridgeway, Noah	Ridgeway, Noah
June 1	Squires, William		
	Dudley, Catherine	Dudley, Samuel	Squires, Thomas
*June 28	Morris, Clark		
	Henkins, Sarah	Henkins, Peter*	Pride, Henry S.
*June 2	Owen, John		
	Henry, Rebecca	Henry, Francis	Henry, Francis
June 10	Davis, John D.		
	Sherer, Jamima	Sherer, Hezia*	Sease, Jacob
June 24	Summers, James		
	Bennett, Mary	Bennett, Drusilla	Bennett, Joseph
July 19	Lewellin, Thomas		
	Stafford, Mary A.	Stafford, John	Stafford, Wm., Jr.
July 23	Shaver, Moses		
	Watson, Hannah	Watson, John, dec.	Watson, Arthur
July 31	Mason, John		
	Everts, Elizabeth	Everts, Philip	Morris, Samuel
Aug. 2	Trickett, James		
	Ferrell, Ann Maria	Ferrell, Henry H.	Ferrell, Henry H.
Aug. 9	Ice, James		
	Burton, Barbary	Burton, Benjamin	Conaway, Eli
Aug. 24	Talbott, John		
	Beall, Permelia	Beall, James E.	Beall, James E.
Sept. 18	Leonard, Edward		
	Lyman, Mary	Lyman, Jacob, dec.	Nuzum, James
Sept. 25	Parker, Joseph		
	Prickett, Mahala	Prickett, Job*	Price, Washington
Oct. 1	Burk, John J.		
	Quigley, Jane	Quigley, John M.*	Hayhurst, Andrew
Oct. 10	Wilson, William	Widow of	
	Hite, Sarah	Hite, George	Ray, Thos. P.
Oct. 18	Adderson, John		
	Davis, Catherine	Pennell, Wm.	Kines, Joseph
Oct. 20	Straight, David		
	Rice, Delia	Rice, Isaac*	Evans, Geo. D.
Nov. 3	Hamilton, John		
	Scott, Juliett	Scott, James*	Evans, Nimrod
*Nov. 15	Henry, Alexander		
	Murphy, Elizabeth	Murphy, Gilbert	White, Michael
Nov. 16	Straight, Benjamin		
	Rice, Eleanor	Rice, Isaac*	Kennedy, James
*Nov. 12	Steen, John		
	Roff, Mary Matilda A.	Ropp, ———	Cooper, John G.
Nov. 17	Murphy, Geo. W.		
	Berkshire, Sarah	Berkshire, Wm.	Evans, Geo. D.
Nov. 20	Hanway, Jesse		
	Vandervort, Sarah	Vandervort, Nicholas	Vandervort, Nicholas
Nov. 22	Baker, John		
	Clayton, Milley	Dragoo, John	Dawson, George

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
Nov. 23	Haymond, John		
Nov. 30	Murphy, Parthenia.....	Myrphy, Wm.*.....	Williams, Josiah
	Jones, Jacob		
Dec. 14	Haymond, Bersheba.....	Haymond, John.....	Haymond, Wm. W.
	Howard, John, Jr.		
Dec. 20	Thompson, Elizabeth.....	Thompson, Daniel.....	Davis, Matthias, Jr.
	Fetty, George		
Dec. 24	Smith, Elizabeth.....	Smith, John.....	Sullivan, Henry
	Matheny, Noah		
Dec. 29	Coss, Elizabeth.....	Coss, John.....	Coss, John
	Strickler, Joseph		
Dec. 29	Riffle, Catharine.....	Riffle, ———.....	Rogers, John
	Pettit, Isaac		
Dec. 30	Bryan, Nancy.....	Bryan, Jonathan*.....	Bryan, James
	Steele, Thomas		
Dec. 31	White, Maria.....	White, ———.....	Devault, Abraham
	Williams, James		
	Shackelford, Lucinda.....	Shackelford, Warner*.....	(No surety)
1825			
Jan. 1	Higgins, Judiah		
Jan. 11	Barnhouse, Catharine.....	Barnhouse, Henry*.....	Barnhouse, Andrew
	Heck, Philip		
Jan. 12	Wolfe, Catharine.....	Wolfe, Michael*.....	Wolfe, Philip
	Courtney, Michael		
Jan. 25	Hanway, Rebecca.....	Hanway, Jesse.....	Pierpoint, Zackquille
	Furbee, Andrew		
Jan. 26	Cordery, Mary.....	Cordery, Noble.....	Davis, Thomas
	Rudy, Henry		
Jan. 28	Henderson, Margaret.....	Henderson, Robert.....	Henderson, Robert
	Snodgrass, Wm.		
Feb. 1	Dawson, Keziah.....	Dawson, Thomas.....	Hayhurst, Andrew
	Wolcott, Josiah		
Feb. 5	Fleming, Elizabeth.....	Fleming, Samuel*.....	McCray, Andrew E.
	Arnett, Andrew		
Feb. 12	Toothman, Rachel.....	Toothman, Phebe.....	Arnett, James, Jr.
	Goff, Francis		
Feb. 19	Jones, Ary.....	Jones, Samuel.....	Jones, Samuel
	Barthlow, Benjamin		
Feb. 19	Whetsel, Juliann.....	Whetsel, George.....	Sotts, David
	Barnhouse, Andrew		
Feb. 19	Amos, Elizabeth.....	Amos, Henry.....	Amos, Henry
	Reed, Thomas		
Feb. 23	Vangilder, Sarah.....	Vangilder, Jacob.....	Vangilder, Jacob
	Vangilder, Wm.		
Feb. 28	Huffman, Mary.....	Huffman, Philip.....	Corothers, John
	Price, John		
Mar. 3	Morgan, Sarah.....		Arnett, Daniel
	Davis, Isaac V.		
Mar. 7	McMillen, Hannah.....	McMillen, Robert.....	McCauley, Wm.
	Hall, Asa		
Mar. 7	Stewart, Elizabeth.....	Stewart, Wm.....	Stewart, Wm.
	Barker, Joseph		
Mar. 11	Snider, Emma.....	Snider, Margaret*.....	Cox, Abraham
	Collins, John H.		
Mar. 12	Leonard, Hannah.....	Leonard, Gardiner.....	Jolliffe, John
	Vangilder, James		
Mar. 12	Reed, Rachel.....	Reed, Isaac.....	Reed, Isaac
	Jones, Stanton		
Mar. 19	Meeks, Rebecca.....	Meeks, Thomas*.....	Jones, John
	Howell, Abraham		
Mar. 19	Summers, Elizabeth.....	Summers, John.....	Griffey, Wm.
	Bollyard, Jacob		
Mar. 24	Polan, Sarah.....	Polan, Samuel.....	Kelley, John
	Hess, Peter		
Mar. 26	Chipps, Evaline.....	Chipps, Wm.....	Pendall, Levi
	Hibbs, John.....	Hibbs, John, Sr.*.....	
	Amos, Jane.....	Amos, Stephen*.....	Hibbs, Jacob, Jr.

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
Apr. 2	Evans, Benjamin	Widow of	
	Baltzell, Elizabeth	Baltzell, Joseph, dec.	Watts, John
Apr. 9	Shewman, Levi		
	Kinder, Sarah	Kinder, James	Kinder, James
Apr. 13	Price, Richard		
	Arnett, Elizabeth	Arnett, Andrew	Shackelford, Joseph A.
Apr. 16	Hibbs, Jacob		
	Wilson, Mille	Wilson, Benjamin	Hibbs, Samuel
Apr. 16	Henderson, Wm.		
	Linn, Sarah	Linn, William	Linn, Hugh
Apr. 20	Foster, John	Widow of	
	Guseman, Elizabeth	Guseman, Abraham	Ray, Thos. P.
Apr. 25	Vangilder, Jacob, Jr.		
	McElroy, Sarah	McElroy, Thomas	McElroy, Thomas
Apr. 30	Lee, Abraham		
	Bonner, Margaret	Bonner, Joseph	Swisher, Joseph
May 13	Hughes, John		
	Polsley, Amanda	Polsley, Jacob*	Miller, John
May 13	Galleon, Joseph		
	Squires, Elizabeth	Squires, Reuben*	Hoult, Elijah
June 8	Thompson, Daniel		
	Shear, Hannah	Shear, Robert	Clayton, Elisha
June 20	Kerns, Michael		
	Dawson, Ann	Dawson, John	Dawson, John
July 30	Lemon, John		
	Ridgeway, Elizabeth	Ridgeway, Getty	Pierpoint, Larkin
Aug. 1	Shaver, Jacob		
	Fisher, Anne	Fisher, ———	Shafer, George
Aug. 22	Chero, Benjamin S.		
	Keck, Mary	Keck, George	Keck, Daniel
Aug. 26	Jones, David		
	Corrothers, Mary	Corrothers, John	Kinkade, Moses
Aug. 29	Workman, Joshua		
	Bryan, Rebecca	Bryan, Jonathan*	Bryan, James
Aug. 29	Arnett, John B.		
	Billingsley, ———	Billingsley, Samuel	Billingsley, John
Aug. 31	Lennox, Matthew		
	Patterson, Isabelle B.	Patterson, Samuel	Patterson, Samuel
Sept. 3	Taylor, Conrod		
	Fulton, Mary	Magill, Charles	Magill, Hugh
Sept. 30	Travis, Robert		
	Trickett, Mary	Trickett, Wm.	Trickett, Wm.
Oct. 5	Leggett, James		
	Floyd, Catharine	Floyd, Henry, F.	Leggett, John
Oct. 21	Burchinal, Luther		
	Jarrett, Mary Ann	Jarrett, Thomas	Orth, Gasper
Oct. 22	Greggs, Thomas		
	Ewell, Sina	Ewell, Thomas	Steele, Thomas
Oct. 24	Leonard, Nuzum		
	Bryan, Mary	Bryan, Jonathan	Nuzum, Caleb
Oct. 28	Richardson, Geo. W.		
	Fleming, Jane	Fleming, Boaz	Fleming, Lemuel
Nov. 3	Huffman, Daniel		
	Mellet, Sarah	Mellet, Jesse	Mellet, Jesse
Nov. 9	Pindall, Levi		
	Coombs, Joanna	Coombs, Joseph*	(No surety)
Nov. 14	Camp, Adam		
	Simpson, Catherine	Simpson, Eliab	Simpson, Eliab
Nov. 26	Pratt, John		
	Rifle, Hannah	Rifle, Nicholas	Kern, Michael
Nov. 28	Watson, James D.		
	Haymond, Ann Maria	Haymond, William	Watson, Henry
Dec. 10	Morgan, Zadock		
	Morris, Rebecca	Morris, Amos	Morgan, Morgan
Dec. 10	Shriver, Moses		
	Hall, Elizabeth	Hall, Asa	Hall, John

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTER OF	SURETY
Dec. 10	Linn, Hugh		
	Rees, Mary	Rees, George*	Rice, William
Dec. 15	Berry, John		
	Huffman, Mary	Huffman, George	Ramsey, John
Dec. 26	Newman, Jacob		
	Guseman, Mary	Guseman, Abraham	Foster, John
Dec. 28	Gough, William		
	Williams, Mary	Williams, William	
Dec. 29	Fast, Joshua		
	Wells, Susanna	Wells, ———	Cain, Thomas

Work For Approved Schools

The girls' dormitory at Crossnore, which is well on the way to completion, needs assistance from Daughters. Since so many of the nearby States have their own schools, it will be well to group some of the Central States in concentrated effort for this. Crossnore has a new commercial department for which books covering the subject of bookkeeping, shorthand, business or office practice and business English will be appreciated.

The cottage at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School should be built at the earliest possible moment to carry out the proper objectives of a mountain school. This cottage will house the teachers and the girls of the senior class, giving the latter opportunity to practice the home economics which they are taught in the school. The water and lighting system is a vital necessity and it is suggested that the States which have been included in the Eastern Division make this the objective work for the year.

Tamassee D. A. R. School needs a dormitory for the little boys and payment of the heating plant. The Northern States have featured the two D. A. R. schools during past years, and it is hoped that they will continue this much needed support.

Lincoln University suffered greatly during the April tornado which damaged many buildings and destroyed hundreds of trees. Beautiful D. A. R. Hall, gift of Tennessee Daughters, should certainly be repaired by D. A. R. effort.

The American Indian Institute should have a girls' dormitory, and if the States which were included in the Western group will take that as a definite project, it would give a zest to the work which would repay any Chairman for all the effort expended.

The most pressing needs at American International College, Maryville, Blue Ridge, Schaffler, Hindman, and Carr Creek Community Center are funds for student aid and scholarships.

Furnishings for buildings, and good books and clothing are lacking at Hillside, Pine Mountain Settlement, and D. A. R. Hall at Montverde.

Northland College, Berry Schools, and Berea all need funds for current expenses.

Every school has a claim and an appeal on our sympathies and interest, but it is felt by the Committee that concentrated work for a few each year will more quickly help each to attain the desired and most important results.

HELEN POUCH,

National Chairman, Approved Schools Committee.

Death Records from "Vermont Journal," Windsor, Vt.

(PUBLISHED BY ALDEN SPOONER)

Copied by Clara Abbott Folsom

(Continued from June Magazine)

Issue of November 25, 1826

Died at		Age
Rochester	Sept. 12, Mason P. Miles	28
Rochester	Sept. 12, Mrs. Tryphena Tupper, w. Robert B.	33
Castleton	Sat. last, Mrs. Lydia, w. Milton McIntosh	40
Castleton	13 ult., Mehitable, w. Barnabas Davidson	33
Castleton	Monday, Charles, son of A. Dana	4
Bennington	Mrs. Clarissa, consort of Henry Fassett	33
Arlington	Harriet Smith, consort of Phineas Smith and d. of Joshua Judson	23
Bridgeport	Leonard Stone	50
Hartford, Conn.	Frances Hall, consort of Prof. Hall, late of Middlebury	45
Weston	3d, Samuel Chaffin	
Jefferson Co.	16th, Col. Richard C. Anderson	
	Aid to Gen. Lafayette in Revolutionary War.	

Issue of December 9, 1826

Berlin	27 ult., Honor Smith, w. Capt. Chester Smith	35
Peacham	23 ult., Son of Mr. Ira Blake	5 mo.
Peacham	25 ult., infant son of Col. Jacob Blanchard	
Brownington	3 ult., Rebecca, w. Daniel White	43
Hillsborough, Ga.	Oct. 24, Ira Goddard S. Rev. Samuel of Norwich, Vt.	27
Norwich	10 ult., Hannah, w. Samuel Hutchinson	66
Middletown	22 ult., Mr. Bela Caswell	30
Deerfield, N. H.	Dr. Edmund Chadwick	76
	For some years surgeon in Revolutionary Army.	
Warren	26 ult., Joseph Jacobs	46
Castleton	Sunday last, Mrs. Ruby, w. George W. Mason	25
McIntosh, Ga.	Gen. John McIntosh, patriot of Revolution	70
Woodstock	1st, Reuben Rice	94
Woodstock	2d, Charles Augustus, s. Joseph and Hannah Bradbury	4
Hartford	Nov. 25, Mrs. Cloe Fairfield, w. Jeremiah	35
Eastport, Maine	Henry Waide. In Battle of Cowpens	69
Rutland	10 ult., Elijah-Wheeler, s. David	18

Issue of December 23, 1826

Windsor	Tues. last, Lieut. Nathan Mills	55
Hartford	15 inst., Avis Prouty, w. Burpee Prouty	58
Preston	14 inst., Silas Roath, soldier of the Revolution	70
Lempster	Oct. 22, James Spaulding, Jr.	19
Newburyport, Maine	6th, Capt. George Norton, patriot of the Revolution	66
Newburyport, Maine	8th, Col. Edward Wiglesworth	87
	In Revolutionary War.	
Norfolk, Va.	24 ult., Maj. George Suggs	70
	In Revolutionary War.	
Stratham	Nov. 20, Nicholas Rollins	84
	An officer in Revolution.	
Elmore, Maine	9 ult., Nehemiah French	80
	A soldier of the Revolutionary War.	
Lynn, Mass.	Col. John Burrill	73
	A patriot of the Revolution.	
Gloucester, N. H.	3th, Wm. Pearson, an officer of Revolution	86

<i>Died at</i>		<i>Age</i>
Lincoln, N. C.	John Dillinger, patriot of the Revolution	86
Kennebunk, Maine.	Mrs. Sarah Adams	99
Shutesbury, Mass.	Michael Pratt (youngest son only 14 yrs. old) His father Ephriam d. 1804, aged 116.	103
Chesterfield, N. H.	Nov. 28, Dec. Ezra Holden	92
Scituate, Mass.	Rev. Adoniram Judson	
Chelsea	Joshua Perkins, s. Daniel	15
Kingston	Samuel Hardy, a native of Mass. A soldier of the Revolution.	75
Colerain	5th, Robert Miller	53
Danville	Sally consort of Hon. Samuel Sias	42
Deerfield, N. H.	Col. Joseph Hilton, an officer in Revolution	79

Issue of December 30, 1826

Canterbury, Conn.	Rev. Thomas Jewett Murdock. A native of Vermont.	36
Boscawen	Dec. 6, Mrs. Polly Sweat, w. Silas	71
Waltham	3d, Rev. John Howard. Pastor in New Haven and Weybridge.	
Baltimore	Col. Paul Bentalou. In Revolutionary War.	
Ferrisburg	30 ult., Capt. Joseph Powers. In Revolutionary War.	68
Royalton	Sat. last, Horace Cheney	32

Issue of January 5, 1827

Windsor	Mon. last, widow Sally Cady	57
Wethersfield	25 ult., David Hicks	50
Proctorsville in Cavendish	the 3d, Capt. Leonard Proctor. Officer in the Revolution. Was at Lexington.	92
Leicester	Capt. John Barker	58
Hubbardton	James Green	38
Rutland	Mrs. Minerva Himes	36
Wells	Mrs. Emily Lewis	20
Philadelphia	Hannah Archer She and her husband were two of the faithful domestic servants of Gen. George Washington during most of the severe engage- ments of the Revolution.	103
Concord, N. H.	Judith Ann, d. Mr. Bela Carter	2
New Salem	Dec. 18, Paul Ellis	68
Alsted, N. H.	Ezra s. Joshua Davis	13
Byfield, Mass.	Moses Chase, a Revolutionary pensioner	70
Burlington, Mass.	22 ult., Gen. John Peck of Waterbury, Vt.	53
Woodstock	29 ult., Elizabeth only dau. Jacob Fisher	5
Charlestown, N. H.	Nov. 25, Dolly w. Nathaniel Challis	58

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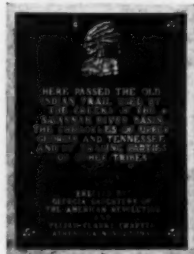
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